

# Hawaiian Gazette.

VOL. XXXV., NO. 15

HONOLULU, H. I., TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1900.—SEMI-WEEKLY.

WHOLE NO. 2152.

## Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS.

WALTER G. SMITH, EDITOR.

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tion made to order

**RUBBER  
STAMPS**

AT THE GAZETTE OFFICE.

## THE PLAGUE STILL HERE

Three Deaths Recorded  
Yesterday.

### BOARD OF HEALTH MEETS

Hawaiian-Chinese Woman and Two  
Chinese the Victims—Prompt  
Action Taken.

#### DEATHS.

Mary Kaahue, Hawaiian-  
Chinese, age 24, from house in  
rear of coal-sheds, near the  
foot of the proposed extension  
of Halekauwila street. Pronounced  
plague.

Ah Chong, Chinese, age 24,  
from house back of the Chi-  
nese store on King street, near  
the Waikiki turn, makai side.  
Pronounced plague.

Ah Hung, Chinese. Pronounced  
plague.

The plague is still here. Notwith-  
standing the fact that twelve days had  
passed without sign of the disease,  
three cases were discovered early  
yesterday morning, and the period of  
quarantine must now begin over again.

Although the cases were at first re-  
ported only as suspicious, it quickly  
developed that they were too certainly  
plague. All three patients are dead,  
and the record for Monday reads:  
Three cases; three deaths.

The first victim of the plague's reap-  
pearance was Mary Kaahue, an Ha-  
waiian-Chinese woman, aged 24, liv-  
ing in a house back of the naval reser-  
vation near the proposed extension of  
Halekauwila street. She died at 5  
o'clock yesterday morning. An autopsy  
was held by Dr. Hoffmann and the  
case pronounced one of plague.

The victim had been sick for several  
days. Dr. Wayson was called in and  
saw her at 5 o'clock on Sunday after-  
noon, but saw nothing suspicious at  
that time. About 1 o'clock yesterday  
morning a hack-driver, James Hewson,  
called at the office of the Board of  
Health and requested that a doctor be  
sent at once. Dr. Peterson responded  
and found the case suspicious. The  
woman was dead only four hours after-  
wards.

When Dr. Wayson called at the  
house yesterday morning he found the  
woman dead, and he returned a writ-  
ten statement to the Board of Health  
immediately, concerning the case, stat-  
ing, in his opinion, that typhoid fever  
had been the trouble, but that that was  
in itself not sufficient to cause death;  
and if Dr. Peterson did not agree with  
him he would insist upon an autopsy.

Early in the day the house was quar-  
antined and its occupants sent to the  
bathery camp. A disinfecting gang  
was busy burning bedding and fumig-  
ating the premises—washed work in  
one sense, for the house and all its  
contents will be given to the flames to-  
day. The occupants in the surround-  
ing houses will be removed to the  
bathery camp, so their clothing and be-  
longings can be properly fumigated,  
and they will have a disinfecting bath.

The second case was reported as  
suspicious early yesterday morning by  
W. L. Hopper. This was in a house  
back of the Chinese store, on King  
street, near the Waikiki turn, makai  
side. Dr. Peterson arrived not long  
after 6 o'clock and found a Chinaman,  
Ah Chong, aged 24, very sick with  
pneumonia. There were suspicious  
symptoms besides, and as soon as pos-  
sible the patient was moved to the  
pest hospital, where Dr. Wood exam-  
ined him. At this time the man was  
very near death, and died at noon. Just  
before he died the patient showed all  
the indications of plague, with the  
exception of the swellings. The sym-  
ptoms took the pneumonic form.

After lunch Dr. Hoffmann, accom-  
panied by Dr. Grace of Hilo, held a  
postmortem examination and reported  
it undoubtedly a case of plague. Slides  
were prepared from the fluids of the  
groin, the arm pits and from the neck.  
Dr. Grace, who has not had any plague  
experience, was thus enabled to see  
the bacilli and become acquainted  
with the symptoms and circumstances  
of the disease.

The third case was that of a Chi-  
nese, Ah Hung, who was removed to  
the pest hospital yesterday morning  
as a suspect; he died late in the after-  
noon. Dr. Hoffmann held an autopsy  
and declared plague to be the cause  
of death. The publication of the facts  
concerning the finding of this last case  
would interfere with the work of the  
Board of Health; consequently they  
are for the present withheld.

#### Dr. Wood's Opinion.

Speaking of the situation yesterday  
morning Dr. Wood said: "The case  
of the Hawaiian-Chinese girl, near  
the coal-sheds, is nothing more than  
what might have been expected. It is  
one of those sporadic cases that are  
liable to crop up at any time." This  
was before the two Chinese cases had  
been declared plague.

The Hawaiian-Chinese woman led a  
rather unsatisfactory life, according to  
those who are acquainted with her.

Becky Bishop, a woman who recovered  
from an attack of cholera in 1899, was  
living in the house with her. James  
Hawson, John Grube and several others  
are now in quarantine, having  
been taken from the same or adjoining  
premises.

The King street Chinaman lived in  
a house right next to the store de-  
scribed above, supposedly used as a  
Chinese school, but in reality an  
opium and gambling den. About forty  
Chinese have been found there at a  
time by the inspector of the district  
in the past few days.

There is some uncertainty in all the  
cases as to the source of infection, and  
the authorities are busily engaged in  
trying to find this out. When the in-  
spector, Mr. Gilbert, called for Ah  
Chong on Sunday he was told that he  
had gone to church; Mr. Gilbert went  
through the premises, but saw nothing  
suspicious.

#### Mr. Gilbert's Letter.

The following letter from Mr. Gil-  
bert was received by Mr. Manson yes-  
terday:

Honolulu, H. I.  
Mr. George Manson, Inspector Dis-  
trict No. 32.—Dear Sir: The Chi-  
nese, Ah Chong, who was found this  
morning to be suffering so severely  
with fever, has been keeping quite regu-  
larly in his own premises, in the rear  
of Wing Chong's store, and I am con-  
vinced that he has eaten some infected  
food. This particular store has distrib-  
uted quite a quantity of Chinese  
goods. There has been opened within  
the last month a room attached to  
Kong Wing Kee's, some seventy-five  
yards this side of Wing Chong's, which  
is headquarters for what appears to be  
all new Chinese goods, and there is no  
doubt in my mind that this same food  
comes from the infected lot that came  
about Christmas; and as there are  
seventeen people on the place adjoining  
the store, I think this new food-  
stuff should all be destroyed at once.

Very truly yours,

O. ST. JOHN GILBERT.

Sub-Inspector of Apana.

It is almost certain that at least  
one of the victims, Ah Chong, came to  
his death by eating infected food from  
the Chinese store near the Waikiki  
turn; it is probable that the case of  
the woman can also be traced to infected  
goods. A part of the block in which  
the woman lived was suspected some  
time ago and destroyed by fire.

The case of the woman came from  
a place in the vicinity of the South Sea  
Island settlement and directly back of  
the small houses burned not long ago  
by the Board of Health's order. One of  
these was destroyed because it was  
thought that a German who died there,  
before the plague started in Honolulu,  
had really been a victim of the disease.

#### Dr. Peterson's Account.

Dr. Peterson gives the following ac-  
count of yesterday's cases:

"Between 12 and 1 o'clock in the  
morning I was called to see a very sick  
Hawaiian-Chinese woman, Mary Kaahue,  
by name, living in a house back  
of the coal sheds on the naval reser-  
vation, near the foot of the proposed ex-  
tension of Halekauwila street. I found  
her delirious and exceedingly violent,  
and left her until 5 o'clock in the morn-  
ing, but I did not find any bubonic  
swellings; there were none noticeable.  
She was so violent that it was impos-  
sible to take her temperature, she  
would have broken the thermometer.  
The surface of her body was cold, and  
the extremities were also very cold.  
She was in a most extraordinary con-  
dition of excitement.

"I considered the case as suspicious  
and left her until 5 o'clock in the morn-  
ing; it was shortly after that hour she  
died. I gave her treatment as far as  
possible, though it was almost impos-  
sible to do anything for her on account  
of her violence.

Dr. Wayson had seen her at 5 o'clock  
Sunday afternoon and at that time did  
not consider the case serious as he  
found no glandular symptoms at all. I  
consider it a remarkably quick case,  
and it took only from 1 o'clock in the  
morning until 5 o'clock—four hours—  
for the disease to develop. Dr. Hoff-  
mann after the post mortem examina-  
tion pronounced it a case of bubonic  
plague.

"Between 6 and 7 o'clock in the  
morning, while I was looking for a

(Continued on Page Four.)

## COUNCIL OF STATE

Nearly Half a Million  
Appropriated.

### SEWER SYSTEM PROVIDED

Subject to Approval of McKinley—  
Hundred Thousand Dollars  
More for Plague.

The Council of State met yesterday  
afternoon at 3:15 instead of at 2 p. m.,  
as previously set. There were present  
President Dole and Ministers Alex.  
Young, E. A. Mott-Smith, S. M. Da-  
mon, and H. E. Cooper. Councilors  
Secretary C. Bolte, Cecil Brown, A. G.  
M. Robertson, Mark Robinson, John  
Nott, M. A. Gonsalves, W. C. Achi, D.  
P. R. Isenberg, J. L. Kaulikou, S. K.  
Kane and A. V. Gear. President Dr.  
Wood of the Board of Health was also  
present, on the invitation of the Execu-  
tive Council, to state the views of the  
former body to the Council of State.

After roll call and the reading and  
approval of the minutes of the pre-  
vious meeting the President asked  
the Minister of Finance to read the Act  
for Sewer Appropriation.

Minister Damon stated that it had  
been voted by the Executive Council  
yesterday to recommend the appropria-  
tion of \$345,253.24 for the extension  
and completion of the sewer system,  
and in accordance with that action the  
following act had been prepared,  
which he would read:

#### Act 1.

An Act Making Special Appropriation  
for the use of the Department of  
the Interior during the two years  
which will end with the 31st day  
of December, 1901.

Section 1. The following sums,  
amounting to \$345,253.24, are hereby  
appropriated out of any moneys which  
will be received by the Treasury dur-  
ing the biennial period ending Decem-  
ber 31st, A. D. 1901, from the loan au-  
thorized by an act passed by the Leg-  
islature of 1896, entitled "An Act to  
Provide for Public Loans Out of Any  
Moneys Now in the Treasury or Which  
May Hereafter Be Received by the  
Treasury Out of Any Surplus Re-  
ceipts From Deposits in the Postal  
Savings Bank or From Any Balance  
in Hand From the Loan Fund From  
Whatever Source on the 31st day of  
December, 1899;" provided, however,  
that any moneys advanced from cur-  
rent receipts or from deposits in the  
Postal Savings Bank for the objects  
named may as soon as practicable be  
reimbursed from moneys obtained  
from such loan.

For the completion of sewer-  
age authorized under Act  
63, approved the 7th day  
of July, 1898, and the ex-  
tension of the same under  
plans submitted by Ru-  
dolph Hering and the fur-  
ther extension of sewerage  
to outlying districts, \$345,253.24

Sec. 2. Every contract for con-  
structing such public works or for  
furnishing material therefor amount-  
ing to \$500 shall be awarded only up-  
on public advertisement for tenders;  
and no public work or requirement for  
material therefor shall be divided or  
parceled out for the purpose of evad-  
ing the provisions of this section.

Sec. 3. This Act shall take effect  
from the date of its approval by the  
President of the United States.

Minister Damon further said the  
Executive Council, in considering the  
matter, had held in mind the urgent  
need of the sewer system.

Councilor Gear asked what authori-  
zation President McKinley had sent  
about continuing the old Legislature  
in office.

President Dole stated the terms of  
the President's proclamation regard-  
ing the matter, and said he thought  
that all officers were continued there-  
under. This, he thought, included the  
legislators as officers.

Councilor Gear then raised the point  
if the Hawaiian Constitution was in  
force and if the Hawaiian Legisla-  
ture was not, therefore, bound on oath  
to meet at the provided time.

Councilor W. C. Achi thought the  
present was a case of necessity and be-  
lieved the money could legally be vot-  
ed under the Constitution. He, there-  
fore, moved that the bill pass.

President Dole said it was admitted  
that President McKinley had author-  
ized the appropriation, and the Board  
of Health had decided it was neces-  
sary. This brought it within our au-  
thority and that of the Council of  
State; nevertheless the bill was drawn  
for the approval of President McKin-  
ley.

Councilor Cecil Brown thought the  
points brought out in the discussion  
should be stated in the bill to make  
them a matter of record. There were  
no records filed by the Council of  
State.

Minister Damon said a statement  
would be forwarded to Washington

recommendation of the Board of  
Health, which body were strongly in  
favor of the immediate carrying out of  
the plans for the sewerage system as  
drawn by Mr. Rudolph Hering. These  
were to be extended to outlying dis-  
tricts which were to be added to the  
plans, and provision was also to be  
made for a large pumping station, also  
to be added thereto.

Minister Damon then read a list of  
the necessary expenditures to be pro-  
vided for, and stated that the appropria-  
tion of \$250,000 would expire, by  
limitation on March 31st next. There  
was, he said, a balance of some \$65,-  
000 of the amount which would also  
expire at that time. The unpaid por-  
tion of the bills due would aggregate  
\$111,265, and, as this amount would  
have to be called for at the next Leg-  
islature, it was thought best under the  
circumstances to merge this in the  
amount asked for of the Council of  
State.

Councilor Gear asked if a contract  
was not made by the Government pro-  
viding for a portion of the items read  
before the 31st of December.

Minister Damon made a further ex-  
planation of the matter and re-read the  
list of estimated expenses, stating  
that the estimates had been practical-  
ly made by Mr. Edwards and Superin-  
tendent Rowell; the estimates were as  
closely made as possible under the cir-  
cumstances.

Councilor Cecil Brown wished to  
know what authority the Council of  
State had to make this appropriation.  
He held that if the Council had the  
power to make this appropriation, they  
had the power to go through to the  
end and pass the entire appropriation.

Minister Damon said there was a  
clause in the act itself which covered  
Councilor Brown's objection by mak-  
ing the whole appropriation subject to  
the approval of President McKinley.  
It was clearly evident from the last  
two telegrams received from Wash-  
ington in reply to letters sent them by  
the Government regarding the sup-  
pression of the plague that the Coun-  
cil of State is empowered to act; but  
further than this the act provides that  
President McKinley is to approve the  
final action of the Council.

Councilor Gear wished to ask Presi-  
dent Dole if the Government had con-  
sulted President McKinley on the mat-  
ters under discussion and what had  
been his reply.

President Dole stated that very full  
letters explaining all matters had been  
forwarded to Washington, one on the  
17th and the other on the 23d of Janu-  
ary. The first had been answered,  
but as yet no answer had been received  
to the second letter as to calling of  
the Legislature. His opinion was that  
the President of the United States had  
intended to authorize the acts of the  
Council of State; this was his inter-  
pretation of the wording of the dis-  
patch. Again he pointed out that the  
Territorial Bill now before Congress  
had had stricken out the clause in-  
consistent with this view. This made it  
look as if the old Legislature was not  
to be called together.

Councilor Cecil Brown thought  
money could only be appropriated for  
special purposes. He believed in the  
extension of the sewer system, but  
thought it was better for the Council  
of State to be sure they were right be-  
fore they appropriated money which  
might exceed the authority of Hawai-  
ian law, as it now stood.

Minister Damon said he thought the  
Council should bear in mind the ur-  
gent claims of the Board of Health,  
which had been submitted both in  
writing and orally, for the immediate  
extension of the sewerage system. It  
was the important factor in the dis-  
patch now being made for the health  
of Hawaii against the plague.

The question of our relations with the  
United States, the peculiar and deli-  
cate situation of affairs before Con-  
gress and our Legislature can act,  
should be taken into consideration, and  
a step in advance should be now taken  
as radical as the present emer-  
gency was great; if it was out of the  
ordinary it would not matter, as the  
approval of President McKinley was  
to be secured. He thought if the Gov-  
ernment and Council of State placed  
the situation candidly before President  
McKinley the country would be in  
easier touch and might open the way  
by which other necessary public work  
could be carried out which was now at  
a standstill and would remain so, if  
intervention from Washington was not  
secured, until the Territorial Bill was  
passed and in full working order. This  
work now at a standstill included sev-  
eral of the public works and the work  
of Government Departments.

Councilor Gear asked what authori-  
zation President McKinley had sent  
about continuing the old Legislature  
in office.

President Dole stated the terms of  
the President's proclamation regard-  
ing the matter, and said he thought  
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no records filed by the Council of  
State.

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would be forwarded to Washington

## NO PLAGUE ON HAWAII

Mrs. Serrao's Case Very  
Suspicious.

### KAHULUI OUT OF DANGER

Iroquois Returns—U. S. Authorities  
Investigate Shipping Matters.  
Dr. Grace Arrives.

(From Saturday's Daily.)

The United States tug Iroquois ar-  
rived in the harbor at 10:15 last night  
from Hilo, Kahului and Lahaina, bear-  
ing Consul General Haywood, Presi-  
dent Wood of the Board of Health, Dr.  
Carmichael, and Dr. Grace, agent of  
the Board of Health at Hilo. The tug  
was under the personal command of  
Lieutenant Commander Pond, and an-  
chored at her berth, forward of Sum-  
ner Island.

At 11 o'clock the party came ashore,  
and President Wood at once stated:

"The case of Mrs. Serrao was very  
suspicious. In fact, I believe it was a  
case of plague. I have no positive  
proof that it was plague, but it cer-  
tainly looks that way.

"There has not been another suspi-  
cious case in Hilo since the death of  
Mrs. Serrao, nothing whatever occur-  
ring while I was there. Members of  
her family who lived in the same  
house, and were even quarantined  
there, were not taken sick; all are per-  
fectly well.

"How do I account for the infection?  
Well, from my investigation, I think  
it must have come from the sewer. The  
store-front is directly on a level with  
Walanuene street, while the rear of  
the store extends over the mouth of  
the sewer, which is somewhat lower  
than the street. Back of this store is  
where the storekeeper kept his horse  
and harness, and Mrs. Serrao went  
barefooted out in this place; if there  
was any infection caught by her, that  
is where she got it. Her husband de-  
clines very strongly that she ever went  
barefoot, but from my own investi-  
gations I am very sure that she did.

"Evidently there was no infection in  
the house they lived in, for none of  
the people became ill there before or  
after she died. The house, together  
with the store and contents, were or-  
dered burned before I left, and I pre-  
sume the order has been carried out  
by this time. I did not consider that  
the other members had been in quar-  
antine, although the Hilo agents of  
the Board had kept the people in the  
residence. I have had them all put  
under special quarantine for fifteen  
days.

"No, there was no demonstration on  
our arrival; we landed without a word  
being said. Mr. Lyman, one of the  
Health Committee, was on the wharf  
to meet us, and asked us if we did not  
expect some pyrotechnics. The people  
were in full sympathy with us. Dr.  
Grace comes to Honolulu in order to  
gain more definite knowledge of plague  
and its treatment."

#### Kahului and Kihai.

President Wood stated that on the  
down trip "Jack" Atkinson had been  
left in charge of the quarantine camp  
of 200 people at Kahului. No new  
cases have broken out there, and it  
looks as if the progress of the disease  
had been arrested just in time. Both  
Dr. Garvin and Mr. Atkinson will re-  
main there until the quarantine period  
is over.

Consul General Haywood and Dr.  
Carmichael made a thorough investi-  
gation of the methods by which augur  
could be handled both at Kahului and  
Kihai. At the latter place they were  
told that the railroad could be con-  
nected with the Kihai wharf in three  
days, if it was found necessary to ex-  
tend it to that point.

The Iroquois left Honolulu at 10 p.  
m. Tuesday night, arriving at Kahului  
at daybreak, where the party spent  
most of the day. Leaving Kahului  
Wednesday night the tug arrived in  
Hilo at 8 a. m. Thursday morning, and  
all were ashore by 9 o'clock. Yester-  
day the tug stopped at Kahului, Kihai  
and Lahaina, leaving the latter place  
shortly after noon. A telephone mes-  
sage from the latter port to Kahului  
showed that no further suspicious  
cases were recorded up to that time.

#### Another Contestant.

The hearing on the petition for the  
appointment of Cecil Brown as admin-  
istrator of the late D. B. Smith's estate  
was to have come up. It was continued  
for one month by Judge Stanley on mo-  
tion of Kinney, Ballou & McClanahan,  
attorneys for Amoy M. Anim, whose  
affidavit was presented alleging that  
the late D. B. Smith had lived at her  
home for the eight years preceding his  
death, that on December 8, 1899, he left  
Honolulu for San Francisco, taking  
with him a number of papers and that  
he had told her a short time before his  
death that he had made a will in  
which the estate was mentioned among  
the beneficiaries. E. R. McClanahan,  
one of Amoy M. Anim's attorneys,  
made affidavit of his request for a  
search for the will in San Francisco,  
and of insufficient time having elapsed  
to obtain any answer to such request.



BRITISH BALLOONISTS WATCHING BOER MOVEMENTS.

Unit of recently flown by the British to make use of balloons for spying purposes  
in South Africa have been reported to be of great value in this line is reported  
by General Buller. The balloons have given him valuable assistance. The map  
shows the line through which the British have advanced from the Orange Free State.



## HAWAII NEWS

## Japanese Strike on Olaa Plantation.

## Sixteen Ring-Leaders Arrested-- Cause of Trouble--U. S. Decision on Citizenship.

The following news is taken from the Hilo Herald of the 15th instant: There was a little difficulty among the Japanese of the Olaa Sugar Co. on Tuesday which resulted in sixteen of them being brought to Hilo and lodged in jail. From information at hand, the trouble occurred in the division presided over by Mr. Fuller and was the outcome of the men declining to work at clearing land when their contracts provided for field work.

One gang quit work with the intention of calling on Manager McStocker. They marched in the direction of Mountain View, carrying their hoes and axes, and, in passing other gangs at work, were joined by them, so that when Mountain View was reached there were several hundred in line. As indications pointed to a riot all the lunas from the other divisions were called to headquarters. Eleven men were placed under arrest and sent to Hilo. Later in the day there was a recurrence of the trouble, and Sheriff Andrews was telephoned to for assistance. He left at 4:30 p. m. with a posse, including Frank Smith as a special officer, reaching Mountain View in about four hours. Five men, believed to be ringleaders in the disturbance, were arrested and brought to Hilo and locked up, and several of the lunas came down yesterday afternoon to appear against them as witnesses.

The presence of so many armed Japanese in the vicinity of the homes of the white employees caused considerable excitement. One Japanese called on Mrs. Fuller and told her that her husband had been killed and that the laborers would come to the house and kill her. At least that is what the fellow was supposed to have said. At all events he thoroughly frightened the lady, and she went into the woods with her child for the purpose of hiding. It transpires that the man was friendly to the Fullers and had no intention of making threats. All the striking men but the sixteen arrested returned to work.

A gentleman connected with the plantation gives it as his opinion that the trouble is the result of the conviction of a Japanese in the Police Court here last week of assault upon Mr. Fuller. That Japanese belonged to the camp at twenty miles, where all the trouble originated; the men there are from the interior of Japan and are unaccustomed to discipline at home, so that when authority is exercised here they are inclined to rebel. Violence is not tolerated on the Olaa plantation from lunas to laborers, but there is the system of fines the same as on any other plantation. The laborers at twenty miles persistently, and after repeated warnings, violate sanitary and other rules, and when detected have been given the choice of being arrested as nuisances or taking the alternative of being fined. The men have invariably taken the latter course. Other Japanese laborers on the plantation say that those at twenty miles are of the opinion that the arrest and conviction in Hilo of the Japanese last week was without reason, and that if the two lunas, Fuller and Giddings, were out of the way, their work would be easier and their freedom greater. Their ignorance of laws leads them to this opinion. The gentleman expressing these views believes that the difficulty has not ended and will not end until the untamed crew at twenty miles has been subdued. On Tuesday night the Japanese at the lower camp made an attempt to join their countrymen without reason, but were held at bay by Mr. von Graeveney and two other men until finally they were persuaded to go back to camp.

One of the rules of the Olaa Sugar Co. is that the Japanese laborers shall not be abused. This being the case, the present trouble there could not have been caused by abuse. Take it all in all the few white persons on a plantation, surrounded by hundreds of Japanese, who have not the remotest idea of law and order are not in an enviable position, and at the rate the Japanese population is increasing without an equal among the whites, the situation is not destined to change in the near future. Manager McStocker is a good organizer and there is no doubt that so far as the laborers in his charge are concerned they will soon realize that so long as they obey the laws of government and the rules of the plantation their lives will be no harder than in far away Japan. When they make up their minds to submit to ordinary discipline, without which no plantation can be a success, they will find Olaa a pretty good place in which to reside. The matter of fines may be a questionable one, but when the laborer prefers a fine to prosecution in the courts, it is his choice, and he should abide by the result. It is unfortunate that trouble should have visited Olaa, but better now than later on; the laborers are nearly all green hands, and by the time mill operations begin they will be good men and ready to renew their contracts.

## The Water Supply.

The stream of water tapped by the Olaa Sugar Co. has turned out to be of greater volume than was expected. The question of whether or not taking water from that underground stream has interfered with the supply which usually goes into the Electric Light Company's ditch is unsettled. Since the last rain and until Sunday night the lights have been particularly bright, but on Sunday and Monday nights they were dim enough. On Tuesday and Wednesday nights they appeared bright again. Manager Sedgewick states that there is no leak in the pipes and no evidence that water is being used by others; he says, also, that the flow of water in the upper Waialua is not as large as it

should be after the rainfall of a week ago.

## Cannot Declare Intentions.

Some time ago A. H. Lauenstein wrote Special Agent Sewall regarding the question as to whether aliens were in a position to file suits to declare their intention to become citizens of the United States. The opinion given at that time was a personal one and Mr. Sewall advised Mr. Lauenstein of his intention to refer the matter to the State Department at Washington. The reply has reached Mr. Sewall and he notifies Mr. Lauenstein as follows: "Referring to my previous letter to you on the subject, I have to say that I am in a receipt of instructions in reply to your inquiry made on behalf of certain British subjects, who wish to declare their intentions to become American citizens. The instructions after quoting R. S. 2165 state that 'in the absence of legislation by Congress establishing in Hawaii some court coming within the description of the courts named or recognizing some of the Hawaiian courts as falling within description,' the Department is of opinion that it is not possible for an alien to make in Hawaii an effective declaration of intention to become a citizen of the United States."

I am, sir,

HAROLD M. SEWALL.

## Hilo Teachers' Union.

At the meeting of the Hilo Teachers' Union tomorrow afternoon the following program will be presented:

Opening Prayer.....Mr. Cruzan  
Roll Call.....Quotations  
Business.....  
Song.....Miss West's Children.....  
Class-Sand Modeling.....Miss West  
Something about Books.....Mr. Ray  
How to Collect for a School Museum.....  
Elementary History.....Miss Hart  
Recess.....  
Song.....Miss Elvira Hapal  
Reading-"The School City".....  
Paper-"Nature Work in Our School".....  
Miss Dillon

## Japanese Lend Aid.

Having presumed Hilo would fortunately be free from the plague, leading Japanese residents of Hilo met at the Japanese Christian church on Saturday last in order to raise money for aiding a great number of the distressed Japanese in Honolulu. A committee which consists of ten men of Hilo organized for the purpose. They will immediately go around among the Japanese of Hilo and vicinity, asking contributions of money, which will be concluded within this month.

## News Boiled Down.

Hilo ladies are now sewing for the Hilo Hospital.

The Hilo Mercantile Co. has opened a branch store at nine miles, Olaa.

Contractor Lewis reports that the Nihoa and Maui bridges have been finished.

Mrs. Hugh McMillan of Honoumua is a returning passenger on the Falls of Clyde.

Ex-Collector Turner is home again after a long vacation spent in California.

A regular monthly social will be held at the Hilo Foreign church on the 20th inst.

The wife and two children of W. D. Schmidt left by the Roderick Dhu this morning.

W. S. Terry will engage largely in the business of roasting coffee for the retail trade.

Mrs. William McCaslin returned on the Falls of Clyde after a few months visit in California.

Mrs. Henry Fitterer will leave for California by the Falls of Clyde for an extended visit to relatives.

E. W. Barnard is going extensively into the business of roasting coffee at his Laupahoehoe establishment.

Three large cases of clothing were shipped on the Kaula to the destitute of Honolulu by the ladies of Hilo.

J. Ryan, of the American Settlers' Association, has received encouraging news from Washington regarding the land claims.

A mule fell from a sling while being placed on a lighter alongside the Falls of Clyde on Tuesday and was killed. It was towed out to sea.

If the blasting operations at the foot of Waianuenue street are finished without damage to adjacent buildings, the owners will feel pleased.

Persons having knowledge of a nuisance anywhere in Hilo district are requested to report to Health Officer Charles Moore, at the sheriff's office.

A quantity of material, including 5,000 ties, came down on the Witzman for the Hilo Railway Co. The locomotives are expected to arrive on the next sailing vessel.

A flume has been constructed across the new bridge at Pitman street for the grading of the road on the Punee side. The water will be obtained from the Amaulu ditch.

A spouting whale made its appearance just outside the reef Tuesday afternoon. It jumped around for thirty minutes, much to the enjoyment of a number of spectators.

Jack Neil, one of the sub-lunas at Kihel plantations, has been appointed head luna for the Puna Sugar Co. and will assume his duties as soon as he can reach his new post.

A. E. Sutton, accompanied by his sister, arrived by the Falls of Clyde Monday afternoon from the Coast. Mr. Sutton has been traveling in the States for several months and returns fully restored to health.

Work on Puna plantation is progressing satisfactorily. Manager Campbell was in town yesterday. He reports the stock of rice on the plantation as getting low and for that reason he is reducing the number of day men.

The Hilo Railway Company is putting in the Government water pipes in the vicinity of Waialua owing to there being no Government funds available for the purpose. The company will wait for reimbursement.

## HERE IS A CHANCE TO DO SOME ONE A KINDNESS.

If the reader of this should chance to know of any one who is subject to attacks of bilious colic he can do him no greater favor than to tell him of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. It always gives prompt relief. For sale by all druggists and dealers; Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for H. I.

## THE WEATHER

## Summary for Month of January.

## Report of Professor Curtis J. Lyons, the Government Meteorologist, Given in Detail.

The following is the official report of Prof. Curtis J. Lyons, Government meteorologist for the month of January, 1900:

Temperature mean for the month, 70.5; normal, 70.0; average daily maximum, 77.2; average daily minimum, 64.0; average daily range, 12.6; greatest daily range, 19.0; least daily range, 6.0; highest temperature, 81; lowest, 59.

Barometer average, 29.99; normal, 29.95 (corrected for gravity); highest, 30.18; lowest, 29.78; greatest change in twenty-four hours, .14. The high barometer has accompanied dry air and northerly winds.

Relative humidity, 68.3; normal, 76.7; mean dew-point, 60.0; normal, 62.5; absolute moisture, 5.84 grains per cubic foot; normal, 6.27.

Rainfall, 0.74 inches; normal, 3.20; total for November, December and January, 3.16. This is the lowest total for these three months on record (twenty-six years), the normal amount being 13.35.

Trade-wind days, 16; normal trade-wind days, 14; rain record days, 12; normal, —. Northerly air has been in excess. Cloudiness, tenths of sky, 4.1; normal, 4.5.

The artesian well level fell during the month from 34.85 feet above mean sea level to 34.25. This fall of .6 foot is doubtless mostly due to the flooding of the rice plantations from the artesian supply, January being the month of planting for the summer crop.

The rainfall has been deficient throughout the group, the amount being generally less than 50 per cent of the normal, and in many cases not over 25 per cent. In 1884-85 a winter similar but not as dry was followed by heavy rains in April and May.

Temperature at Waimea, Hawaii, 2,700 feet elevation, mean maximum, 69.5; mean minimum, 59.6; at Pepee-keo, Hilo, 100 feet elevation, mean maximum, 78.0; mean minimum, 66.3; at Dr. Bond's, Kohala, 76.6 and 65.5, 555 feet elevation.

CURTIS J. LYONS, Government Meteorologist.

## RAINFALL FOR JANUARY, 1900.

(From Reports to Weather Bureau.)  
HAWAII.

Stations—	Elev. (Ft.)	Rain. (In.)
Waialua	50	2.72
Hilo (town)	100	0.74
Kapehu	160	3.56
Hakalau	200	3.82
Honohua	200	3.47
Laupahoehoe	500	
Ookala	400	
Kukalau	250	4.30
Pauulu	750	6.62
Pauhan (Moore)	300	3.14
Pauhan (Greig)	1150	5.03
Honokaa (Muir)	425	3.73
Honokaa, Kalaheua	1900	4.92
Kaulaheua	700	3.53
Awaia Ranch	1100	3.18
Nulli	260	
Kohala (Parsonage)	350	2.42
Kohala (Mission)	585	2.17
Kohala (Sugar Co.)	234	2.17
Hawi	300	1.07
Waimea	2720	3.12
Kailua	950	0.55
Lanihau	1540	0.10
Kealahou	1580	
Naalehu	650	0.20
Naalehu	1350	0.17
Naalehu	1725	0.22
Honouapo	25	0.22
Hilea	310	
Pahala	850	0.42
Moaula	700	1.20
Olaa (Russell)	1700	
Volcano House	4000	
Kapoho	110	2.76
Poholki	10	2.81
Kalapana	8	
MAUI.		
Lahainaluna	50	
Olowalu	15	
Waipae Ranch	700	
Kaupo (Mokulua Coffee)	285	
Kipahulu	258	1.32
Hamao Plantation	70	
Hanalei	5.93	
Haiku	700	4.02
Kula (Kealahou)	2900	1.16
Kula (von Tempky)	4000	
Puomalei	1400	
Pala	180	
Haleakala Ranch	2000	3.22
OAHU.		
Punahou (W. Bur.)	50	0.74
Kulaokahua	50	0.41
Kewalo (King St.)	15	0.67
Kapiolani Park	10	0.26
School St. (Bishop)	50	1.05
Insane Asylum	30	0.62
Nuuanu (W. W. Hall)	50	0.69
Nuuanu (Wylie St.)	250	
Nuuanu (Elec. Stn.)	405	1.26
Nuuanu, Luakaha	850	2.45
Manoa W. Dairy	285	1.51
Manoa, Kaalua	300	0.14
Maunawili	300	1.96
Kaneohe	100	1.15
Waimanalo	25	2.20
Ahuimanu	350	0.70
Kahuku	25	1.16
Rwa Plantation	60	1.14
Waipahu	200	
KAUAI.		
Lihue, Grove Farm	200	0.36
Lihue (Molokaa)	500	1.09
Hanalei	300	
Kealia	12	0.64
Kilauea	325	
Hanalei	19	3.06
Waialua	32	0.46
DECEMBER, 1899.		
Naalehu	650	2.16
Naalehu	1350	2.77
Naalehu	1725	3.35
Moaula	700	2.69
Kealahou	1580	1.80

C. J. LYONS, Meteorologist Government Survey.

## After Half a Century

How Mrs. Jewett was Cured after 50 Years of suffering.  
The Metuchen Inquirer, Metuchen, N. J.

The following statement is made by the wife of Mr. J. E. Jewett, the well known religious publisher of 77 Bible House, New York City. Mr. Jewett's pretty suburban home is at Metuchen, N. J., and Mrs. Jewett is a member of the First Reformed Church of Metuchen, and is highly esteemed in the community. She says:



Mrs. J. E. Jewett.

"I was taken with Rheumatism when I was twenty years old, and endured awful suffering from the disease for nearly fifty years. During that time I was treated by regular physicians, and consulted the best specialists in New York and Philadelphia, but found no permanent relief. The pain was all in my knee joints, and was at times almost unbearable. I was unable to go out of doors, and could only hobble about the house with a cane. I finally bought some of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, and before I had used the first box I noticed an improvement. After I had taken two boxes I could walk without a cane, and went out of doors freely. Well, I continued using the pills and by the time I had taken thirty-six boxes I was entirely well, and suffered no pain at all." (Signed) MRS. J. E. JEWETT.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People expel impurities from the blood, and supply the material for rapidly rebuilding wasted nerve tissues. It has performed hundreds of almost miraculous cures in severe cases of Rheumatism, many times after doctors had given up hope.

Look for this trade mark on every package.

**DR WILLIAMS' PINK PILLS FOR PALE PEOPLE**

Sold by all druggists, 50 cents per box; six boxes, \$2.50.

DR. WILLIAMS' MEDICINE COMPANY, Schenectady, N. Y.

## Manufacturers' Shoe Co.

## —LATEST—

## THE "HARVARD."

We stake our reputation on this make of SHOES.

The world does not produce better.

## JAMES A. BANNISTER &amp; CO'S.

## —LATEST—

## "The Harvard"

Takers of First Prize for MEN'S SHOES wherever exhibited.

We have a full line of this SHOE in tan, brown and black colors. An absolutely perfect fitting and stylish SHOE. The wearing qualities are testified by those who have had the pleasant experience of wearing a BANNISTER SHOE.



## The Manufacturers' Shoe Co.

## —SOLE AGENTS—

## HONOLULU STOCK-YARDS CO., —LIMITED—

## General Commission Merchants.

## DEALERS IN ALL KINDS

## Live Stock, Fowls, Feed and Vehicles



## Bought, sold and exchanged on commission.



Stock for breeding purposes a specialty.

Parties desiring to buy or sell anything in our lines would do well to consult us. Any information relating to same will be freely given.

Correspondence solicited.

G. N. WILSON, President. J. F. BACKFELD, Vice President.  
E. SUMR, Secretary and Treasurer. T. MAY, Auditor.

## PACIFIC GUANO AND FERTILIZER CO.

POST OFFICE BOX 484—MUTUAL TELEPHONE 467—

We Are Prepared to Fill All Orders for

## Artificial Fertilizers.

ALSO, CONSTANTLY ON HAND—  
PACIFIC GUANO, POTASH, SULPHATE OF AMMONIA,  
NITRATE OF SODA, CALCINED FERTILIZER,  
SALTS, ETC., ETC., ETC.

Special attention given to analysis of soils by our agricultural chemist. All goods are GUARANTEED in every respect. For further particulars apply to

Pacific Guano and Fertilizer Company

DR. W. AVERDAM, Manager.

## Read the Hawaiian Gazette

## DON'T Spend Your Money ABROAD!

You are making it here.

We beg to announce to the public that we are making great preparations for the coming Holiday Season, and will have a large stock of Well-Selected Goods from the principal factories of the world. Our buying is done by a concern who have had many years' experience in this business and control the largest trade on the Pacific Coast. We promise our patrons that many new articles in our lines that will be shown in San Francisco can be found in our store. Our stock will comprise

STERLING SILVER,  
FINE PLATED WARE,  
HAWAIIAN SOUVENIR SPOONS,  
(New Designs.)  
HAWAIIAN SOUVENIR CHINA,  
(Something New.)  
RICH CUT GLASS,  
FINE BOHEMIAN GLASS,  
FRENCH CHINA,  
GERMAN CHINA,  
ENGLISH CHINA,  
FIGURES,  
BRONZES,  
ORNAMENTS,  
JARDINIERS,  
LAMPS,  
And Many Novelties.

All goods sent out as presents will be prepared in a separate department, where they will be put up in the best of style, using fine boxes, paper, etc.

Our Holiday Season will open about the middle of November, which will give our friends on the other islands ample opportunity. You will be able to give more presents this year, because our prices are right.

Special care given to mail orders.

## W. W. DIMOND &amp; CO., LIMITED.

## King Street.

Merchant street entrance next to the Postoffice through our Arcade.

"FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE."

## Clarke's Blood Mixture

THE WORLD-FAMED BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER

IS WARRANTED TO CLEAR THE BLOOD FROM ALL IMPURITIES FROM WHATEVER CAUSE ARISING.

For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, Blackheads, Pimples, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent cure.

Cures Old Sores.  
Cures Sores on the Neck.  
Cures Sore Legs.  
Cures Blackheads or Pimples on the Face.  
Cures Scurvy.  
Cures Eczema.  
Cures Blood and Skin Diseases.  
Cures Glandular Swellings.  
Clears the Blood from all Impure Matter.  
From whatever cause arising.

It is a real specific for Gout and Rheumatism, and it removes the cause from the Blood and Bones.

As this Mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS OF WONDERFUL CURES

FROM ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Clarke's Blood Mixture is sold in bottles of 50, each, and in cases containing six times the quantity, its—sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long-standing cases.

BY ALL CHEMISTS and PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS throughout the world. Proprietors, THE LANCET and MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England. Trade Mark—"BLOOD MIXTURE."

## CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.

CAUTION.—Purchasers of Clarke's Blood Mixture should see that they get the genuine article. Worthless imitations and substitutes are sometimes palmed off by unprincipled vendors. The words "Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company, Lincoln, England," are engraved on the Government Stamp, and "Clarke's Blood Mixture" is blown in the bottle WITHOUT WHICH NONE ARE GENUINE.

## CASTLE &amp; COOKE, MC HONOLULU.

## Commission Merchants.

## SUGAR FACTORS.

—AGENTS FOR—

The Ewa Plantation Co.  
The Waialua Agricultural Co., Ltd.  
The Kohala Sugar Co.  
The Waimea Sugar Mill Co.  
The Koloa Agricultural Co.  
The Fulton Iron Works, St. Louis, Mo.

The Standard Oil Co.  
The George F. Blake Steam Pump & Weston's Centrifugals.  
The New England Mutual Life Insurance Co. of Boston.  
The Aetna Fire Insurance Co. of Hartford, Conn.  
The Alliance Assurance Co. of London.



## ALL IS WELL

Twelve Days Without  
Bubonic Plague.Eight Patients Cured—Pres. Wood's  
Hilo and Kahului Reports—  
Prospects Brightening.

(From Monday's Daily).

## PLAGUE PATIENTS CURED.

1. Aloha—Employed at hospital.
2. Shina—in quarantine.
3. Akira—in quarantine.
4. Takachi—in quarantine.
5. Okubu Ichi—From Arlington Hotel.
6. Ah Cam—From King and Richards streets.
7. Mrs. Franz—From Punch-bowl street.
8. J. H. Hartman—From Pantheon premises.

Twelve days have now gone by without a single death from bubonic plague or a single case of the disease in Honolulu. It seems that the danger is now almost past and people are again beginning to go about business with a feeling of safety and the hope that the plague has departed not to return.

At a late hour last night President Wood reported every thing all right throughout the city. Sunday, unlike its previous record during the history of the plague in Honolulu, passed by without any deaths, new or suspicious cases; and it is the general opinion of the medical men that all danger is over, though the strictest measures will be continued until all possibility of a recurrence of the disease has passed.

The list of plague patients cured as published above will tend to reassure many and the following report of Dr. Hoffmann concerning the China boy, Ah Choi, also helps to brighten the general outlook:

February 16, 1900.  
H. E. Cooper, President of Board of Health.

I beg to report that I examined the China boy, Ah Choi, on Queen street and I do not consider it a case of plague.

Respectfully,  
DR. W. HOFFMANN.

Board of Health Session.

The special session of the Health Board on Saturday morning was attended by President Wood, Dr. Day, Attorney-General Cooper, George W. Smith and F. M. Hatch.

Interest was centered on the official report of the President relative to the result of his investigation at Hilo and Kahului. The President gave a minute description of the history of the case of Mrs. Serrao, the Hilo plague suspect, which, summed up briefly, is officially declared to have been "very suspicious." The President gave an interesting narrative of the investigation, expanding on the summarized description given in Saturday's Advertiser. President Wood's report is as follows:

## President Wood's Report.

"The trip to Hilo was a good one, not unlike a yachting cruise. It was another story coming back for we were struck by the storm.

We arrived on Wednesday in Hilo and I went ashore in a boat and rode uptown. No shotguns were to be seen nor other articles of offense and I received altogether a very cordial reception.

"I made it my first business to ascertain all the facts in regard to Mrs. Serrao's case. I looked at the store and the house in which the woman died, afterwards getting what I could out of the husband and the doctors. The symptoms were decidedly suspicious. The husband gave his testimony very reluctantly and I did not place a great deal of confidence in what he said.

"He told me that his wife took sick January 25th. She had headaches and probably fever. On the 26th, Dr. Rice was sent for. Although there was a bubo present in the femoral region at that time, it was not pointed out to the physician and he did not see it until the 29th. The husband claimed the swelling was caused by the heavy lifting in connection with the work of the store. On February 1st the swelling in the neck appeared. Immediately another physician was called in and the place quarantined. There is positive evidence of a large femoral bubo. I know nothing of the temperature of the woman, but from what I could learn, she had undoubted mental disturbances during her sickness. Her condition was apathetic.

"I learned that she was in the habit of lying on the side of the swellings. The facts that her early condition was apathetic and that, as the bubo developed her mind became clearer, coupled with the finding of bacilli that looked unmistakably like those of bubonic plague, warrants us in pronouncing Mrs. Serrao's a most suspicious case. Of course we cannot state positively that it was plague.

"My instructions to the Hilo people were to treat the case exactly as if it had been a case of plague, and I, therefore, ordered both the store and the house destroyed by fire.

"I could give no evidence whatever as to the source of infection. Mr. Serrao had nothing but European and American merchandise in his store. He told me that he did not rely on Honolulu for his supplies, but got these direct from San Francisco.

"Finding no possible source of infection from the house, I looked about for some other possible source. I found that running through the city is what is known as the Hilo sewer, which is nothing more than a ditch a short distance mauka of the city. This first becomes a sewer at the hotel. Its mouth is directly under the back part of the store. The land is sloping and the place is walled up. The sewer has a broad opening and from this the filth spreads out on the beach. This is bad enough, but what makes it worse is the fact that the Serrao's had a stable

right next to the sewer mouth, and I learned that Mrs. Serrao was in the habit of going down to this place to wash her clothes. This, then, is a possible source of infection.

"Following the sewer above the hotel, I found one house in which Chinese were employed. The kitchen of which was immediately over the sewer. Although the sanitary committee of Hilo had ordered people to desist from throwing refuse into the stream, I found fresh garbage and cans of Chinese and Japanese origin. Evidently this was some of the stuff shipped from Honolulu before the outbreak of the plague.

"Some of this very probably floated down to the mouth and was eaten by rats, which communicated the infection to the ground or the Serrao store. This is the only evidence I could get. I saw the husband, the two children and the Portuguese woman who attended Mrs. Serrao. They were living in the house in which Mrs. Serrao lived and I had them placed in a clean place of quarantine. Mrs. Serrao's case stands alone. There were no suspicious cases up to the time we left. I learned positively that the rumor that Mrs. Serrao had a miscarriage is entirely without foundation.

"Concerning Maui affairs, President Wood reported: 'I found everything in Kahului in a most promising state. Dr. Garvin had taken hold of matters and had done most excellent work. Close watch is being kept over the place. The day we arrived the body of a Japanese from the mountains about twenty miles away, was brought in for postmortem examination. Deceased was a runaway from Spreckelsville and no doubt died of starvation. The boy brought in with him was also in a starving condition. This serves to show how well the people are working.'

"There were about 200 people in the race track camp, and I left Mr. Atkinson there to superintend matters. Not another suspicious case had made its appearance."

The President's action in appointing J. W. L. Zumwalt as quarantine officer to represent the Board of Health at Kahului was approved by the Board. Mr. Hatch suggested the need of a garbage crematory and a sewerage system for Hilo.

The action of the President in authorizing the destruction of the store and residence of Mr. Serrao of Hilo, by fire, including the merchandise of the store and contents of the residence, was, on motion of Mr. Hatch, ratified. President Wood reported that he had authorized and empowered Mr. C. C. Kennedy, Mr. Lyman and Dr. W. L. Moore to act as a Sanitary Committee for Hilo. On motion of Dr. Day the action was approved.

## Plague Statistics.

The following is the last week's record and shows the plague statistics to date:

Office of the Board of Health.	
Honolulu, H. I., Feb. 17, 1900.	
Report of cases of bubonic plague in Honolulu to week ending Feb. 17, 1900:	
Cases Deaths	
Previously reported.....	59 50
Week ending Feb. 17, 1900.....	0 0
Total number cases to date.....	59 50
In the Hospital this date.....	9

## Discharged From Kalihii.

Eighteen hundred and sixty-four persons were discharged from the Kalihii detention camp yesterday—Hawaiians, Japanese and Chinese, free to go wherever they could find food and shelter. That their discharge was not the last to be heard from them was well illustrated last night when over eight hundred of the liberated people returned to the camp and begged to be sheltered as they had no places to go. What the remaining thousands are doing it is difficult to imagine, unless they are doubling up as far as accommodations are concerned, with their friends or going without shelter at all.

The crowds marching in to town all day yesterday attracted considerable attention. The mule cars were loaded down with them, the sidewalks were thronged with them, and all along King street, out to Waikiki even, little squads of people, natives and orientals, could be seen; some of them with a destination in view, others wandering aimlessly around, resting by the roadside to eat their luncheon or chat together on the situation.

Some have already made arrangements to resume business. In queer corners, in sheltered nooks, here and there throughout the town can be seen a cobbler's stand for a little temporary soap. The majority of the people freed from quarantine seemed to have some money, for they made use of the cars and purchased soda water and bananas and cigarettes whenever so inclined.

## Leprosy in Philippines.

Surgeon Major Guy L. Edie, U. S. V., at Manila, has written to the Board of Health asking for copies of the Hawaiian laws pertaining to lepers, and the rules and regulations of the Board of Health governing them and the leper settlement on Molokai. The communication was dated January 26, at the office of the Manila Board of Health. Lepers are not segregated in Manila and the United States authorities are taking steps to manage the disease properly.

## FOR THE BABIES.

There is no better medicine for the babies than Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. Its pleasant taste and prompt and effectual cures make it a favorite with mothers and small children. It quickly cures their coughs and colds, preventing pneumonia or other serious consequences. It also cures croup and has been used in tens of thousands of cases without a single failure so far as we have been able to learn. It not only cures croup, but when given as soon as the croupy cough appears will prevent the attack. In cases of whooping cough it liquefies the tough mucus, making it easier to expectorate, and lessens the severity and frequency of the paroxysms of coughing, thus depriving that disease of all dangerous consequences. For sale by all druggists and dealers; Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for H. I.

## PARKER BACK

Hawaiians Will be Fairly  
Treated.Went to Washington as a Private  
Gentleman—Says Dole Will  
Be Governor.

"Whom do I think will be appointed Governor of these Hawaiian Islands?" said the Hon. Samuel Parker to an Advertiser reporter at the Pacific Club yesterday afternoon. "Why? Mr. Dole, most certainly."

"It is well recognized in Washington that Mr. Dole is the man for the place, and I am well satisfied that President McKinley will appoint him to that office when the territorial form of government is established here."

Mr. Parker, who left here about four months ago to go to Washington, re-



HON. SAM. PARKER.

turned in the Nippon Maru from San Francisco yesterday morning. Mr. Parker said in part:

"It is the general feeling in Washington that Hawaii should receive as soon as possible a territorial form of Government, and I am certain that the native Hawaiians will find that they are most satisfactorily provided for, as the Cullum Bill as it will pass Congress will be such as to satisfy all parties."

"I went to Washington to do what I could for Hawaii and asked those whom I knew to give Hawaii a territorial form of government. I welcomed annexation with both hands, and I welcome a territorial form of government with both hands. I stuck to my own colors to the last, but when I saw that the monarchical regime could no longer be a fact, I welcomed annexation to the United States as the best thing for the Hawaiians and their country. I am satisfied that Mr. Dole would make a most satisfactory Governor and I believe him to be the man for the place. There is no sense in appointing a man to the position who knows nothing of the needs and conditions of the islands, a man who has not lived here among the people, and I think that the authorities in Washington realize that. I think they see the necessity of appointing a man who has the necessary experience with conditions here, and I believe Mr. Dole to be that man."

"When I left Washington the committees were working hard on the bill, and before it is passed there will be so many changes in it that it will be almost like an entirely new bill. 'There are many strong and influential friends of Hawaii in Washington, and they are doing everything in their power to assure a just and fair treatment of the Hawaiians.'

"I have often been approached in regard to my chances for the governorship, and it makes me very angry, too, for I have not the slightest desire or ambition in that direction, and would not accept the office if it were offered me. I went to Washington at the invitation of Senator Clark, and made my views and intentions well known to everybody before I went; I did not go there seeking office or through any personal motives, but as a private gentleman, as a friend of Hawaii, and as such I remain."

"Do you not think that Mr. G. D. Gear may possibly be appointed to the Governorship, Mr. Parker?"

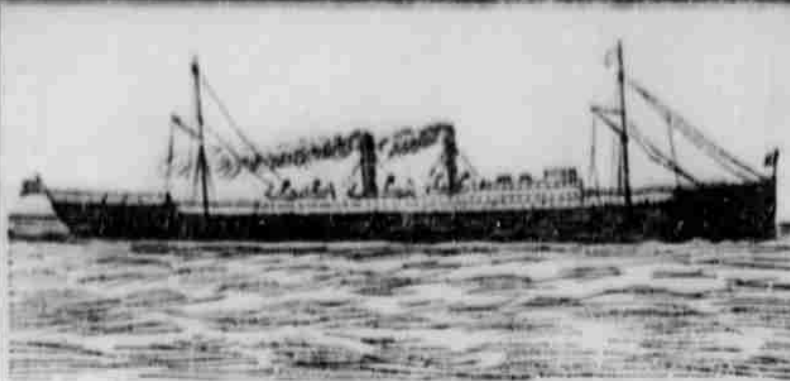
The heretofore serious and earnest face of the Hon. Parker now became suddenly suffused with expansive smiles. Then, laughing heartily, he gave voice to a prolonged and emphatic "No!"

Mr. Parker, continuing, said: "While I was away from home I visited New York, Washington and San Francisco. I was two months in Washington, where I saw the Queen and many of the Senators and Representatives, talking with all of them concerning the welfare of my country, Hawaii."

"About the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court? No! I really don't know what man General Hartwell and W. O. Smith are advocating. The legislators at the capital are far too busy with general measures, as far as Hawaii is concerned, to waste time on personal matters."

"I received a telegram from Senator Clark the day before I left San Francisco which gives the news of the passage of a resolution in Washington, setting apart the Royal Mausoleum and grounds for the exclusive use of the Royal family of Hawaii and excluding it from the Government lands to be taken over by the United States. This goes to show that the men in Washington are doing their best to see that the Hawaiians are given everything to which they have a right."

"I expect that the Queen will be back in Honolulu some time this month. She would have returned in the Nippon Maru had not her Washington physician advised her remaining a while in Washington to fully gain the benefit of the change of climate. She was looking well when last I saw her."



P. M. S. S. CO.'S 12,000-TON STEAMER CALIFORNIA.

Early in 1901 the Pacific Mail Company's fleet will be increased by two of the largest steamers ever built in the United States, and the equal of any of the trans-Atlantic liners with the exception of the Oceanic and Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse. They are to displace about 18,400 tons, and will steam close to twenty knots an hour in their passage between San Francisco and the Orient. There will be luxurious apartments for 150 first-class passengers, their staterooms, dining and smoking rooms, social halls, libraries and grand saloons being placed amidship, while aft and forward there will be ample accommodations for 1,200 steerage passengers.

The steamers will be 575 feet in length over all, or 550 feet between perpendiculars. The molded beam will be 63 feet, while the depth of hold will be 40 feet. The gross tonnage will be 12,000, which is the same size as the Campania, Lucania, Cymric, Graf Waldersee and Pennsylvania. They will both be driven by quadruple expansion engines, the total indicated horsepower of which will be 18,000. The cylinders of these engines will each measure 35, 50, 70 and 100 inches in diameter, by 66-inch stroke of piston. In each ship there will be six double-ended and two single-ended cylindrical Scotch boilers, each 15 feet in diameter. The working pressure will be 200 pounds to the square inch. All modern accessories, such as electric lighting plant, ice-making machine, steam steering gear, etc., will be included in the general outfit.

The first of the new steamers will be called the California and she will be ready for service about January next. The pioneer steamer of the Pacific Mail Company was the California, which sailed from New York for San Francisco on October 6, 1848. She was a side-wheeler of 1086 tons, and did yeoman service for the concern.

## IN THE COURTS.

Objection from North Carolina—Chi-  
nese Claims.

In re the estate of D. B. Smith, the following telegram is on file in the clerk's office of the Judiciary Department:

"Statesville, N. C., Feb. 9, 1900. Presiding Judge First Circuit Court, care Henry Smith, clerk, Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands. Objections made to appointment Cecil Brown, administrator estate D. B. Smith. There is a will. If it cannot be found I am entitled to administration as largest creditor. Postponement ninety days for hearing respectfully asked. Appoint E. I. Spaulding temporary receiver."

"GEO. H. BROWN."

Clerk Henry Smith prepared the following reply: "Department of the Judiciary, Honolulu, H. I., Feb. 16, 1900. To Mr. Geo. H. Brown, Statesville, N. C. Dear Sir: Your objection per the Western Union Telegram Co. to the appointment of C. Brown as administrator of the estate of the late D. B. Smith this day received. So far no will in this country has been produced or offered for probate. If there is such a document not in this country the appointment of an administrator here would be subject thereto and the administration would in all probability be treated as ancillary upon the filing of an exemplification of the proof of such a document in some other jurisdiction outside of these islands. I do not believe the court here, in this estate, would entertain the appointment of a receiver, the usual course of administration would be preferred. According to law in such cases, the nomination of an administrator by the heirs precedes that made by a creditor irrespective of the largeness or smallness of any claim; all creditors alike being protected by the amount of the bond, which is usually based upon the value of the estate to be administered upon. Both nominees C. Brown and E. I. Spaulding are equal in their standing in this community, commercially, socially or otherwise. I do not think anything can be gained by postponing the hearing for three months. However, the court may think otherwise. I write this simply to let you know that your objection has been filed."

"Yours truly,  
HENRY SMITH,  
Clerk Circuit Court, First Jud. Circuit."

Three Chinese fire claims were yesterday filed in the Judiciary department by Attorney J. T. De Bolt. Sun Hop Sing claims \$1659.60 damages, of which \$900 is for one frame building, the remainder for household goods and merchandise, "all totally destroyed by fire wrongfully permitted to extend

thereto from the destruction by fire of the Chinese new theater on Kamakela street."

The firm of Tai Kin presents a bill for \$2,362.75, or which \$900 is for a 12-room two-story frame building, the remainder for furniture and merchandise, destroyed in the same manner as above.

Chow Lee claims \$1803.30, his building being valued at \$700, the rest for goods, all likewise destroyed as the preceding.

## STEAMER CENTENNIAL.

Maui Hopes for Direct Communica-  
tion With the Coast.

Under date of Feb. 13th a letter from Maui states:

The arrival of the steamer Centennial, Captain Eagles, on the 9th, may mark an epoch in the commercial history of the island. There is a report that Maui is soon to have direct steam communication twice a month, between Kahului and San Francisco.

Such an arrangement has not as yet been definitely made, but it is hoped soon will be. To be sure Maui people have had the use of a Coast steamer before, the old Kahului, or Cleveland; but she was old and slow and much smaller than the Centennial, whose capacity is 1,184 tons, which has just made the trip in eight and one-half days. Then, too, the interior of the Centennial is beautifully fitted and furnished with fine accommodations for passengers. Her passenger list this trip numbered nine, among whom was W. H. Chickering, Esq., the San Francisco attorney of the Hawaiian Commercial Company. Mr. Chickering visits the island simply for pleasure.

The steamer is consigned to the firm of Alexander & Baldwin and is loaded deep in the water with merchandise for Kahului Railroad Co., Kihel, Spreckelsville, Paia and Hamakuaoko plantations.

## Per Roderick Dhu.

The following persons were booked on the Roderick Dhu to sail for San Francisco from Hilo: Mrs. W. D. Smith and two children, Mrs. Carlsen, Miss F. W. Smith, Lillian Smith, Frank Smith, N. E. Nelson, Miss Flaherty, Jos. Salvador and wife, J. James, Mr. Orbell and Mr. Tuttle.

In the pursuit of his duties the Customs gauger discovers some very queer things. Surveyor Strathmeyer is authority for the statement that the medicinal wines, which come in five-gallon demijohns, disclosed the fact that snakes, bats and frogs are sometimes mixed with the liquid. It is used as a lotion and not internally.

## Just Arrived

FROM NEW YORK AND ENGLAND.

Ex Nuuanu, Conway Castle, County of

Merioneth, Poseidon, and

Kainsaws.

## FROM SAN FRANCISCO

Ex Mauna Ala, Santiago, S. S. Australia and other vessels.

## Large Line Plumbing Goods,

Hardware in all Lines, House Furnishing Goods,  
Haviland Ware, Lubricating Oils, Gasoline  
and Distillate, Mechanics' Tools, Cordage, Nails,

And general assortment of goods in great variety.

## Pacific Hardware Company

LIMITED.

J. H. &amp; CO.—J. H. &amp; CO.—

The best at the lowest  
price at HOPP'S.The Best  
Results

In Furniture buying are obtainable from the house that buys at the closest market—buys only such Goods as are dependable—whose wearing qualities are known. One chair may be dear at Two Dollars, while another be considered a bargain at Four Dollars. The latter is what we call "dependable."

We have in stock

Bedroom Sets  
Parlor Chairs  
Box Couches,

that may be relied upon as being the best to be had for the money. In other words they are Goods of "known wear."

COOL  
WICKER  
FURNITURE

is just the article for verandas, bed, and sitting room. See our display just on hand.

## Our Repair Department

Is turning out work that is a revelation to our patrons.

## J. HOPP &amp; CO.

Leading Furniture Dealers.

KING AND BETHEL ST. I.

J. H. &amp; CO.—J. H. &amp; CO.—

Metropolitan  
Meat Company

NO. 507 KING ST.

HONOLULU, H. I.

Shipping and Family  
Butchers.

## NAVY CONTRACTORS.

G. J. WALLER, Manager.

Highest Market Rates paid for Hides, Skins and Tallow. Purveyors to Oceanic and Pacific Mail Steamship Companies.



## Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

WALTER G. SMITH—EDITOR.

TUESDAY: : : FEBRUARY 20, 1900.

## ACTION NEEDED.

President Dole wrote to President McKinley several weeks ago concerning losses arising out of the destruction of property by the Board of Health and suggested the propriety of appointing a commission to take evidence and award damages with a view to early settlement thereof.

He has now received a telegraphic dispatch from Secretary Hay approving of the proposition, the telegram closing with the words: "Such losses to be paid out of appropriation made by the Hawaiian Council of State in conformity with Hawaiian laws."

It is suggested that this does not give the Council of State authority to appropriate this money, because paying these losses is not essential to the suppression of plague.

This reasoning is the purest sophistry. It is not necessary to the suppression of the plague that lodgings, clothing or food be supplied to the people who are being discharged from the detention camps. Money has been appropriated by the Council of State for this purpose, however, because it is a direct incident connected with and arising out of the suppression of the plague. There is no difference in principle between burning up a man's clothes and replacing them, and burning up his house and replacing that. If the Council of State have the authority to make good a part of the loss, that settles the principle. Having adopted that principle, there is no reason why they should not make the relief full, adequate and complete.

We believe that full power exists in the Council of State to appropriate money for all damages caused by the suppression of the plague, even without President McKinley's expressed approval of such course; but now that President McKinley's sanction has been sought and obtained, the Government will make itself supremely ridiculous if it still further halts and asks for further directions from Washington.

Action, and decided action, is what is needed now, and not splitting of hairs of technical authority.

Several thousand people have been rendered homeless by the Government for the public good. The least that the Government can do is to pay to them whatever may be found to be due as soon as possible. They are now suffering for need of the money, and the entire community is suffering with them, for, from being producers and consumers, paying for what they got, these thousands have been turned into consumers only, existing upon the charity of the treasury and the public.

Business is largely at a standstill, while the treasury is running over with cash. The financial statement shows over a million and a half dollars in the Treasury withdrawn from commerce. If losses which are rightly due by the Government are promptly paid, it will relieve not only the direct claimants, but will vastly help the general financial situation.

Action will be statesmanship. Delay will be weakness.

## AMERICA AND ENGLAND.

The protests made by General Alger, Captain Mahan and other prominent Americans over the attempts being made to create enthusiasm in the United States for the cause of the Boers are based upon a far-sighted public policy which may best be appreciated when we consider what might happen to the United States if Great Britain should become a negligible quantity in the political affairs of the world.

Why is Great Britain hated on the continent of Europe? For precisely the reasons that the United States is hated there. Her essays in democracy, triumphant as they are, excite the animosity of kings; her commercial progress creates envy among other trading nations; her colonial possessions tempt the cupidity of powers which have few if any outlying possessions of their own. If banded Europe crushes England, as it will try to do if the Boers win, it will strike a deadly blow at the institutions which America holds and defends in common with her. That will leave the United States alone on the defensive lines of democracy, political and religious tolerance and all the other guarantees of human progress which had their origin in Magna Charta.

What would that mean? Simply that the United States would have to bear the brunt of all the animosity which the Anglo-Saxon idea now excites. Europe has been restrained in the past from attacking England or America separately by fear of an Anglo-American alliance. Strike England down and America would be so outclassed in military and naval strength that she would never feel the assurance of peace three months ahead. Eu-

rope would violate the unwritten law of the Monroe doctrine, would make all sorts of vexatious demands, even as regards so intimate a domestic matter as the tariff; would act in all her relations with us as Admiral Diederichs tried to do in regard to Dewey's fleet at Manila. If we escaped a devastating war it would be at the price of militarism; of the maintenance of a vast army and navy for defence.

So long as Great Britain holds her prestige the United States will profit by it as she did during the Spanish war. If that prestige is lost, the United States will have to command a greater one than the two countries combined now possess, to keep the European wolf from her throat. Americanism does not want to invite such jeopardy. It is better off as it is. The prejudice of '76 must yield to the vital interests of the present day. It is for these reasons that the wiser American statesmen object to giving aid and comfort to the Boers, and surely they are reasons enough.

## THE PLAGUE AND AFTER.

There is now reason to hope that the plague has subsided, but it is too early to say that it has disappeared. Honolulu has proved, however, that it can handle the malady and that cleanliness is a specific against which the Asiatic scourge can make no headway. The first set-back the plague had was the Chinatown fire; the second was the general cleaning-up of the city. By means of these agencies, which include the killing of rats, we have come to the point where any fear of a widespread and resistless epidemic is at an end. Better than serum, better than anything else, are the torch, the disinfectant and the scrubbing brush. In hoc signo vinces.

Whether we shall have other pestilences in future or a recurrence of this one depends upon the way in which the Government applies the serious lessons which the cholera and the bubonic plague have taught. It must not be forgotten that Honolulu is still on a route which plagues are likely to follow. The city does and must continue to do business with China and Japan, and in respect of sugar bags and a few other commodities with the Philippines and India. There is no knowing when infection will arrive at our wharves. That visitation we may not be able to help, but one thing we can do, and that is to see that the immigrating germ, whether of plague, cholera or yellow fever, finds no place in which it can live and propagate. There must be no more cesspools—which implies a complete sewer system; no more stagnant ponds—which means drainage and the filling up of quagmires; no more shacks, or buildings set on the ground—which implies a radical change of our building laws. And Honolulu must insist on a Board of Health that will be as diligent in providing the ounce of prevention as the present one has been in supplying the pound of cure.

After 1895 this community settled back with an easy optimism, idly watching two excavators trying to keep down the accumulations of filth among 40,000 people. It was a hopeless undertaking, of which we now have the natural result in a long death roll. Are we going to become optimistic again? God forbid! We must see to it that Honolulu gets all the sanitary appliances it ought to have and that no individual and no estate or corporation, however rich or powerful, is permitted to commit nuisances. The undertaking will be costly, but far cheaper, both in life and money, than epidemics.

With plague raging in Manila and typhoid in Guam it is probably just as well that the East-bound transports give us the go-by for a time.

The departure of a board of engineers to plan for a larger harbor at Honolulu is calculated to make Colonel Little go out behind Washington somewhere and have fits.

When the Aztec arrived at Hilo she was charged just six paces for stevedoring. When Uncle Sam hears of this it is to be feared he will not appreciate the superior advantages of Hilo as a port of military entry. But the city that boasts Colonel Little may as well make hay while the sun shines. It is going to rain again by and by.

The Senator Clark who is accused of having bought his election has been mixed up with the Senator Clark who is a useful friend of Hawaii. The twain are by no means one flesh. The suspected Clark is one of the old beet sugar enemies of annexation while the respected Clark, he of Wyoming, got his toga on his merits.

Colonel Sam Parker's statement that Mr. Dole will probably be the first Governor of Hawaii accords with the best information we get from the Mainland. It represents not only Colonel Parker's private impression but the views of well-informed Senators. Mr. Dole has made no personal canvass for the Governorship and he did not need to. His services to Hawaii in the capacity of President of the Republic and his pleasant personal acquaintance with President McKinley are all the testimonials he needs.

## LARGE APPROPRIATION.

The Council of State rose to the occasion yesterday and appropriated \$745,253.24 for the extension of the sewer and \$100,000 for the payment of expenses incurred by the epidemic of bubonic plague.

This is as it should be. We believe the Legislature, in view of all the circumstances, would have done as well. Whatever is necessary to suppress the plague here and elsewhere in the group is a measure of utility to every taxpayer of the Hawaiian Islands. No one has a right to complain at any outlay that will free this group from the Asiatic scourge. Anything necessary to such an end is absolutely necessary.

The country is now seeing the wisdom that lay behind the accumulation of a great surplus. The piling up of gold in the Treasury was not an advantage to business and just before the plague broke out there was a strong movement in commercial circles here to have the surplus, or the greater part of it, expended upon public works. Fortunately it did not succeed and Hawaii now has an ample fund to draw upon in its hour of sorest need.

## BURN ASIATIC FOODSTUFFS.

It is time to consider one more drastic move in the struggle with the plague and that is to destroy all imported Asiatic food stuffs in these islands except things—like soy—which are known to be immune from the bubonic germ.

The relation between the plague and Asiatic provender is as clear as anything can be which rests on circumstantial evidence. It was amidst Asiatic merchandise that plague broke out, killing the bookkeeper of a provision store. Where the most of the baled foodstuff was gathered—that is to say, on the wharves—rat mortality began. The late Ethel Johnson was known to be a consumer of Oriental sweetmeats. Mrs. Boardman commonly received presents through the Mongolian friends of her husband, of Asiatic delicacies. Plague cases on and near Palace lane were traced to a similar source. The majority of all the plague victims bought their food at Chinese and Japanese groceries. The case of pestilence discovered yesterday near the Waikiki turn from King street originated close to a store where Oriental food was being unpacked. So clear is the connection that one of the big plantations lately bought up all the Oriental goods in its neighborhood and burned them.

We are not sure but that the Board of Health ought to do the same at once and the Government forbid the entrance of Asiatic merchandise until further notice. Most local physicians are now of the opinion that fumigation in the ordinary way does little good. The outside of a bale or a box may be subjected to a sulphur-charged atmosphere without affecting the closely-packed wares within. If every item of merchandise were taken out, exposed to the air and then fumigated the bacilli might be killed. But measures so minute as these are impracticable, it is better and cheaper to get rid of the foodstuffs altogether.

What says the Board of Health?

The Olua settlers who are said to have paid Colonel Little's expenses to Washington must begin to think they made a poor investment. So far as can be learned Little is speaking ten words for himself and now and then one for them. Where the Olua settlers come in on the Alaskan judgeship which Little is lobbying for as second choice to the Hawaiian judgeship he never will get, or where they are benefited by his costly outlay for a thirty-third degree of masonry it would puzzle even Loebenstein to tell.

When it comes to news from Washington "you pay your money and you take your choice." Today we give Prince David's impressions. The Prince, who is fresh from the side of former Queen Liliuokalani, says that Samuel Parker has the first call on the Governorship and George D. Gear the second. Evidently the Prince had not heard about the Sewall boom. Like the others of his party and of the Wilcox faction who have talked, the Prince is solicitous to have General Hartwell come home. The presence of the General at the seat of government seems to annoy them.

The facts about the late Mr. Goebel's career as a homicide go far to deprive his own case of the sympathy it might otherwise merit. We have referred before to Goebel's killing of Colonel John Sanford, but the particulars will be new. As a result of his activity in support of a bill to reduce the bridge tolls over the Ohio river, Goebel got into a dispute with Sanford, who was an owner of bridge stock. The two men met in the street and had some harsh words during which Goebel drew a pistol and killed his opponent. His defence was that Sanford made an aggressive motion, and it was enough to secure his acquittal at the hands of a chivalric Kentucky jury. Sanford's wife went insane and is now in an asylum. That such a man as Goebel should come to a violent end is not surprising, nor altogether a matter of regret.

## THE PLAGUE STILL HERE

(Continued from Page 1.)

Chinese boy, reported as sick by W. L. Hopper, inspector in district 32, I came across the other case. This was in a house back of the Chinese store on King street, near the Waikiki turn, makai side. I found the boy I was looking for, he was up and around, mingling with his friends. I examined him but found no symptoms of plague; he was suffering from a scrofulous disease in an advanced stage. There was a sick Chinaman lying in his bunk and I investigated the case. He was in the semi-comatose condition that precedes death; his temperature was 103. I considered it a suspicious case, although no glandular swellings were evident, and reported it as such.

## Health Board Meets.

About half past two o'clock yesterday afternoon the Board of Health held a meeting at headquarters in the Judiciary building. Those present were President Wood, Dr. Day and Messrs. Lowrey, Hatch, Smith and Brown. President Wood reported the cases of the Hawaiian-Chinese girl and the Chinaman, Ah Chong. The Board was at a loss to account for the infection in these cases.

President Wood said that he had seen the reputed husband of the half-native girl. The man said that she had remained on the premises for a considerable time and was not in the habit of going around. President Wood doubted whether the man's word could be relied on. It was impossible to say whether the infection lay in the premises from which the girl was taken or somewhere else. The doctor went on to say that up to that time no buboes had been discovered in the case of Ah Chong and that when he was removed he was apparently suffering only from high fever. Bacilli had been found in parts taken from the half-native girl and hers was certainly a case of plague.

In speaking of the woman Dr. Wood said she had been sick since last Tuesday; that there was no physician in attendance until Dr. Wayson had been called in at 5 o'clock Sunday afternoon. Dr. Wood thought that a letter ought to be addressed to the Citizens' Sanitary Committee in regard to the case, as no physician had been in attendance and no report had been made by the inspector, although the woman had been sick for some time.

## Letter from Hongkong.

The following letter from Dr. Jordan in Hongkong relative to the plague in Hongkong and Manila was then read by President Wood:

Hongkong, January 26, 1900.  
Hon. E. A. Mott-Smith,  
Minister Foreign Affairs,  
Honolulu.

Sir: I have the honor to acknowledge your note of the 27th December last informing me of the outbreak of bubonic plague in Honolulu.

I regret to notify you that plague has now made its appearance in Manila. We have no official communications on the subject, but reliable sources state that a batch of thirteen cases were suddenly discovered in one centre and it is known that six of these were dead or dying when discovered. Dr. J. C. Perry of the U. S. M. H. S. who was sent last night to this port, was ordered down to Manila by cable to investigate this and to establish some sort of quarantine or inspection station at that port; he sailed about three weeks ago and his duties are now performed by me.

The outlook regarding plague in Hongkong I fear is not very promising. A few sporadic cases began to recur early in December last and keep continually reappearing, although the numbers are not large as yet. Still it shows that the disease is amongst us and only too ready to assume epidemic proportions under favorable conditions. The figures are, three cases and three deaths for the past two weeks.

I have the honor to be, sir,  
Your obedient servant,  
E. W. JORDAN.

## Donations for Sufferers.

A letter from Lahaina, enclosing \$6 in cash and notifying the Board of certain dress goods sent for the relief of sufferers from the Chinatown fire, was also read. The Hon. J. W. Kalua sent \$5; Philip Pali, \$1; Mrs. Poai, five yards of print goods; Auwae, five yards and Tika Apo, five yards of the same material.

The reading of the following communication was then in order:

Honolulu, H. I., Feb. 17, 1900.  
President Board of Health.—Dear Sir: I am requested by Mr. W. O. Smith to hand to you the enclosed check for \$250, as a donation from him to be used in aid of the sufferers from plague and fire in Honolulu.

Respectfully yours,  
W. J. FORBES.

## Letter from Molokai.

A letter from Dr. Schwallie, Kaunakakai, was also read by Dr. Wood, as follows:

Kaunakakai, Molokai, Feb. 18, 1900.  
Board of Health, Honolulu, H. I.—Sir: We acknowledge receipt of agent's commission from Board of Health, and will endeavor to carry out your instructions to prevent the plague getting a foothold on this island.

Mr. Hitchcock is ill, and I understand will go to Honolulu. Permit me to suggest that Mr. P. McLane be commissioned agent.

Several attempts, by Japanese from Maui, have been made to land. We have six men under Sheriff Trimble to guard the coast. This number is not sufficient; a squad or two of militia would have a good moral effect.

There is no improvement in the number of cases of fever. The mortality is small in comparison to number of cases.

Very respectfully,  
W. A. SCHWALLIE.  
P. S.—Let us know the ports and districts of Maui and Hawaii which have been declared infected. W. A. S.  
Dr. Wood stated that he had been in the habit of turning over these contributions to Mrs. Fuller, who had charge of the furnishing and distribution of necessities to the refugees. She made

## "Every Well Man Hath His Ill Day."

A doctor's examination might show that kidneys, liver and stomach are normal, but the doctor cannot analyze the blood upon which these organs depend.

Hood's Sarsaparilla purifies, vitalizes and enriches the blood. It cures you when "a bit off" or when seriously afflicted. It never disappoints.

Eczema—"My mother's face, hands and feet were terribly swollen with eczema. Used Hood's Sarsaparilla at the druggist's suggestion and it all disappeared. I recommend it to my parishioners." Rev. E. E. Jenkins, 407 Governor Street, Evansville, Ind.

**Hood's Sarsaparilla**  
Never Disappoints

Hood's Pills cure liver bile, the non-purifying and only cathartic to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

good use of all money and materials and gave an accounting thereof.

## Pantheon Block Again.

Dr. Wood then spoke of the Pantheon block, saying that on Sunday he had gone very thoroughly over the ground and had come to the conclusion that there were conditions still existing there which needed attention at once. The rear of the New England Bakery was in a most unhealthy and insanitary state, and the Uncle Sam restaurant was also a menace to the public safety. Other matters then came up that crowded the Pantheon block question aside for the time being.

## More Money Wanted.

President Wood reported that the funds at their command were exceedingly low, and that more money to carry on the work of fighting the plague was immediately necessary. On February 15th, out of \$142,600 that had been appropriated for the use of the Board of Health, up to that time \$138,000 was offset in bills. Consequently but \$4,600 remained available.

It was then moved in view of the fact that former appropriations for the suppression of bubonic plague were nearly exhausted, the Council of State be asked to appropriate \$100,000 for the further work of fighting the plague. The resolution was properly drawn up and handed to the Council of State before the meeting opened.

This settled, President Wood and the members present visited the premises where the half-native woman had died, and condemned them to be burnt. The house and all the outbuildings adjoining will be given to the flames.

It was while the members of the Board were on their way to this place that Dr. Hoffmann and Dr. Grace of Hilo joined them. They had just come from the postmortem examination of the Chinaman, Ah Chong, and Dr. Hoffmann told the Board that he had found it to be a case of plague.

The South Sea Island settlement was next visited and the two houses, in one of which a plague death occurred in December, were condemned to be burnt.

The house formerly occupied by Mary Kaahue, the woman who died yesterday, is owned by F. J. Wilhelm; the two last described are owned by Wm. G. Irwin. The orders for burning were made out and the work of destruction will probably be done today.

## Sub-Inspector Gilbert Writes.

Editor Advertiser: The Star's report of the Ah Chong suspect case, since dead, King street, Waikiki turn, reported this morning, was so glaringly incorrect that I have written them asking for a correction, as I am sub-inspector, and their report does me an injustice. As I suppose you may be giving details of the case, I thought I would write you, that they may be straight.

I saw this man, Ah Chong, Saturday afternoon, and spoke to him. He was then apparently in good health. Sunday I inspected at 11 a. m., and was informed he had gone to church. I have found out since he was down town. As I supposed inspecting was once daily from Sunday on, I did not go again until Monday morning, when I was told he was in bed sick. It appears that a Japanese, who had evidently been in that neighborhood Sunday afternoon (I suspect, visiting the Japanese whose room is next to Ah Chong's) went home and informed Mr. Hopper, for whom he is working, that a Chinaman was reported sick on the corner of Waikiki road. Mr. Hopper denies that his Japanese was there, but said he heard it in the neighborhood. Hopper, however, telephoned the Board of Health, this morning at 6 o'clock Dr. Peterson found Ah Chong.

Very truly yours,  
O. ST. JOHN GILBERT.

Sub-Inspector, Apana 1, District 32.

## Sugar on Kauai.

There was an immense amount of sugar left on Kauai when the Mako left. Following is a list: K. S. Co., 22,000; M. S. Co., 14,000; H. M., 17,000; L. P., 30,000; K. P., 20,000; McBryde, 1,500; Mak, and G. & R., 30,000; K. S. M. and W., 7,000.

When the Niihau left Maui there were 10,000 bags of sugar at Pioneer Mill.

The Kalanani, with Dr. Grace of Hilo as the only passenger, got away last evening about 8 o'clock. She was too late to see the steamers outside at anchor as she passed. About a hundred Japanese for Kihel were taken.

It is reported that Lahaina has barricaded itself against the encroachments of plague germs by refusing to admit any travelers from other parts of Maui, excepting they can show clean bills of health.

The steamer Claudine is expected today from Maui and Molokai.

## WE MUST TELL

Our Uncle Samuel Is After Facts.

The Census Taking—Questions to be Answered—Quarantine Interferes—Hard at Work.

"The local Census Bureau matters are pretty well tied up just at present by the quarantine," said James W. Girvin yesterday. "We are, on that account, doing a great amount of work by mail and receiving answers testifying to the willingness of correspondents to give us all assistance in their power. We first addressed the sugar planters, sending them a sample schedule, which they will have to fill by next June in answering the census questions. Letters were then sent to the leading men of the different districts, and their co-operation in the work of the census-taking was readily secured."

"Mr. Merriam, chief of the Census Bureau, has been very kind in rendering us all necessary aid in our difficulty. Twice lately we have written encouraging letters to him of the situation; but we seem now to be as much tied up as ever again. Our mail, by arrangement with the Government, is all franked. In our letters of inquiry we enclose a franked envelope for reply."

Although hampered as regards outside work, the office of the local census-takers is a busy place. There are six sets of blanks to be labeled and numbered, and as the sub-divisions of the districts are many, the work is very tedious, and must be very carefully done to avoid mistakes.

## What Uncle Sam Asks.

Our Uncle Samuel is an inquisitive old fellow and wants to know many things that he don't care to have everybody know about. His questions are numerous and some of them very pointed; as, for instance, in the population blank known as Schedule No. 1, some of the inquiries made are as follows: Name of each person, whose place of abode was in the family of John Doe on June 1, 1900. Relation of each person to head of the family? Their race and sex; month and year of birth; age at last birthday; whether single, married, widowed or divorced; mother of how many children; how many years married; number of children living; place of birth; place of birth of mother; place of birth of father; year of immigration to Hawaiian Islands; number of years in Hawaiian Islands; naturalized or denizen; occupation, trade or profession of each person over ten years of age; time not employed during year; attend school; can person read; can person write; can person speak English; can person speak Hawaiian; do you own your own home or rent it; is it free or mortgaged; is it a homestead lot or kuleana or house?

These questions will satisfy the census man and must be answered. Schedule No. 2 is of the schools. It calls for the name and location of the institution; Government or independent; day or boarding school; cost of buildings; rent of school buildings per year; number of male and female teachers; number of pupils male and female; their nationalities; average daily attendance; number of days school was taught during year ending June 1, 1900; how the school is supported?

Schedule No. 3 is of the churches. The name, location and denomination are asked; number of communicants with their sex; the value of the church property and how it is supported? Schedule No. 4 is of the fisheries. The name of the firm or individual owning the right. Number of persons engaged in taking fish; manner of taking the fish; number of canoes or vessels used; amount of wages paid during the year ending June 1, 1900; value of catch of fish during the same time?

Schedule No. 5, concerning agriculture, and Schedule No. 6, about sugar cultivation, are about the same. These blanks bear a note to the effect that all information reported to the census office will not be used as a basis of taxation, but will in all cases be treated as strictly confidential. Information desired is: The name of person, firm association or corporation conducting farm or plantation; nationality of the occupant of the farm; nationality of the manager of the plantation; acreage of land in the plantation or farm; character of land; rented from Government or private persons; expenditures of plantation during the year 1899; object for which expenditures were made; total value of plantation, including that of buildings, land and improvements on all owned and leased land; value of machinery; value of railroad tracks, locomotives and cars; value of implements and machinery used for the cultivation of the soil; number of acres of cane land lying fallow in 1899; quantity of water used for irrigating during 1899; class of cane grown, whether plant cane or ratoon cane, with the number of acres of each grown; the acreage irrigated; tons of cane produced; tons of sugar produced; gallons of molasses produced; value of sugar and molasses; employees and wages in 1899, giving nationality of workmen, average number and average annual wage?

These questions are not all that will have to be answered by the people of these islands, but are the more important ones as gleaned from the schedules that are to be filled in and transmitted to Washington as soon after the 1st day of June, this year, as possible.

## Death of Mrs. R. C. Spaulding.

The James Makae brought the sad news, but no particulars, of the death of Mrs. R. C. Spaulding, the wife of the bookkeeper of the Makaweli Sugar Company.







AN EDITOR  
IN HONOLULUWashington Star Man's  
Correspondence.

## HALF-ANNEXED HAWAII

Some Observations Social, Scenic and  
Political From an Influential Journalist.The following editorial letter appears  
in a recent issue of the Washington  
Star:

## ON STEAMER NIPPON MARU.

December 3, 1899.  
In the trip from San Francisco to Ma-  
nila by way of Hongkong one spends a  
day at Honolulu and a passing glimpse  
is given of the first of our recent is-  
land acquisitions.

When the Nippon Maru steamed into  
Honolulu harbor yesterday morning  
ample evidence was furnished of the  
vigorous impulse which recent events  
have given to the development of the  
Pacific communities from San Fran-  
cisco to Manila. A week ago, when we  
passed through the Golden Gate, not  
only San Francisco but the whole Pacific  
coast from San Diego to Seattle, was  
in a ferment of business activity. New  
blood, warm and rich, was pulsating  
through the veins of commerce. The  
section after a period of lethargy had  
awakened to its work as the strong  
man refreshed by sleep. Everybody  
was busy, pushing, hopeful. Every-  
where seemingly boundless energy and  
cheerful confidence prevailed.

Here in Honolulu harbor similar  
conditions were met. Many of the external  
appearances were unchanged. The  
waves still rolled lazily up the sands  
of Waikiki. Uncled youngsters still  
paddled about in their rough, coffin-  
shaped boats and invited opportunities  
to dive for coins. Hawaiian canoes,  
with their balancing outriggers, darted  
here and there.

Punchbowl still looked down upon a  
city buried in a park, with here a roof  
and there a tower or steeple showing  
through the green and irregular sur-  
face of the dominating foliage. But the  
harbor, once a harmonious part of a  
scene of peaceful beauty, a lazy Elys-  
ium, is now overflowing with ships,  
which fill the air with smoke and un-  
accustomed noises, and which banish  
the possibility of the old day-dreaming  
through the hustle and bustle of in-  
tense business activity. The change is  
brought home practically to the Nippon  
Maru, for every docking place in the  
harbor is occupied, and she is compelled  
to anchor out in the channel and to  
land passengers in small boats.

## Uncle Sam's Way Station to Manila.

The hostilities in the Philippines are  
responsible in part for the present over-  
crowding of the harbor. Five army  
transports are here—the Hancock,  
Ohio, Puebla, St. Paul and Duke of  
Fife—and the Indiana is lying outside  
awaiting the chance to enter. Irrespec-  
tive, however, of this temporary and  
extraordinary demand upon Honolulu's  
docks, the commercial growth of the  
city is such, it is said, that the docking  
facilities are becoming inadequate with  
the result that ships are often sub-  
jected to long delays in discharging their  
cargoes, and the demand is urgent for  
an enlargement by dredging of the  
present harbor.

The transports furnish the most in-  
teresting feature of the water scene.  
Their bugle calls indicate that Uncle  
Sam, armed, is on the move. They  
suggest the value to the nation of this  
ocean outpost, where its soldiers may  
recreate, its ships recruit and the  
horses and mules, bound for the Philip-  
pines, may profit by an absolutely es-  
sential period of rest and semi-tropical  
acclimation. These animals, so much  
needed at the present juncture in Luz-  
on, cannot endure the long journey  
from San Francisco to Manila without  
a break. They are kept here a week  
or two and proceed generally by an-  
other transport than the one which  
brought them to Honolulu. The trans-  
ports entertained here are of all sorts,  
from the palatial Hancock, the old Ariz-  
ona expensively refitted with its re-  
frigerating plant accommodating  
enough meat to feed a regiment for  
six months; its model soldiers' kitchen,  
its isolating hospital and dispensary,  
its electric lights, armory, magazine,  
speck tank, bath rooms and its bilge  
keels to prevent rolling, to the humble  
sea carrier of the unostentatious mule.

The transport horrors of the Santiago  
campaign are not for Uncle Sam's boys  
on the Hancock. Last night a recep-  
tion was given on that transport by its  
officers, and the ship, blazing with  
electric light and ringing with dance  
music, was crowded by army officers and  
Hawaiian guests.

The transports in Honolulu when we  
entered the harbor and those arriving  
before our departure were of especial  
interest to one group of the Nippon's  
passengers. These were the writers of  
officers, ten or a dozen in number, who  
were bound for Manila (General Otis  
to the contrary notwithstanding), and  
who in some instances by great good  
luck met their husbands in Honolulu. A  
comparison of notes between the pas-  
sengers by transport and those on the  
Nippon Maru, who endured substan-  
tially the same weather between San  
Francisco and Honolulu, developed the  
fact that the transports, with or with-  
out bilge keels, rolled badly in com-  
parison with this comfortable steamer,  
which with its two sister ships of the  
Toyo Kisen Kaisha (Oriental Steam-  
ship Company) is the largest, steadiest  
steamer that sails from San Francisco.  
The Pacific Mail is building two larger  
ships, but for the last year or two the  
Japanese have been and for some time  
will continue to be distinctly in the  
lead.

Ex-Minister and Special Agent  
Sewall.

Before the passengers landed from  
the Nippon I met and renewed ac-

quaintance with Harold M. Sewall,  
Minister of the United States to Ha-  
waii at the time of annexation, who  
had come aboard to welcome friends  
from San Francisco. He is the Republi-  
can son of the latest Democratic can-  
didate for Vice President, Bryan's run-  
ning mate in 1896. He says that since  
annexation has rendered superfluous  
the legation office, he has retained  
them for his use as Special Agent of  
the State Department, the medium of  
transmitting communications between  
the national and local governments.  
His message to the friends of Hawaii  
in Washington is to urge them not to  
forget the islands in the rush of im-  
portant matters before Congress this  
winter.

Mr. Sewall is here observing, report-  
ing, waiting. It is said that he would  
be pleased to know to a certainty who  
will be the first territorial Governor of  
Hawaii.

"The President of the Hawaiian  
Republic."

After scrambling to the dock from  
the rowboat which brought me ashore  
I drove in search of President Dole to  
the Government Executive building,  
the palace of the days of Hawaiian  
royalty, but found it closed in pursu-  
ance of a Saturday half-holiday cus-  
tom. Thence I went to Mr. Dole's foli-  
age-embowered city home and by  
good luck found him there, though he  
and his family have not yet moved in  
for the season from his house at the  
sea-shore suburb of Waikiki. Those  
who saw Mr. Dole when he visited  
Washington, prior to annexation, will  
remember his patriarchal beard and  
stature, suggesting, inconjunction with  
his wise and benignant aspect, the  
great sculptor's Moses. He is under all  
conditions the same courteous, kindly  
gentleman, cautious and deliberate in  
his conclusions, gentle and consider-  
ate in his methods, long popular with  
natives as well as with whites, a use-  
ful conservative factor in Hawaii's  
revolutionary history. In response to  
the suggestion that the torn-up state  
of his city house was perhaps dupli-  
cated in Hawaiian political conditions,  
Mr. Dole said: "Yes, the Islands are  
in a transition period of semi-annexa-  
tion. Hawaii has been formally an-  
nexed, but there is a Consul General  
of the United States here, as if they  
were still a foreign country, and the  
Islands still have their Consuls over  
all the world. Hawaii charges cus-  
toms duties on American goods im-  
ported, and pays duties on exports to  
the United States.

## Confusion and Uncertainty of Laws.

"Our laws are in an uncertain and  
unsatisfactory condition. Congress  
declared that the local laws should be  
enforced until displaced by Congres-  
sional enactment. I asked for a con-  
struction by the national Government  
of this declaration, and presented spe-  
cifically certain points upon which  
doubts might arise, one question hav-  
ing relation to land patents. The re-  
sponse was in effect to go ahead with  
the enforcement of these laws, and this  
has been done. But later the national  
Government suspended the operation  
of the local land laws, giving its pro-  
hibition a retroactive effect back to  
the assumed date of annexation, and  
not excepting even transfers of public  
lands made since annexation in pur-  
suance of agreements contracted under  
the local law prior to annexation.

"The question has been raised  
whether the Constitution of the United  
States applies here, and forbids con-  
viction in a criminal case except by a  
unanimous jury, notwithstanding the  
local law which permits conviction by  
the verdict of a smaller number than  
twelve jurors. We have relieved a  
prisoner, convicted of a capital of-  
fense by less than a unanimous jury,  
on account of this uncertainty.

"There was reason to suppose that  
Mr. Dole's mission to Italy to facili-  
tate immigration to Hawaii of la-  
borers from the north Italian provinces  
met with the approval of the State  
Department, but it seems that this is  
not the case, and the undertaking has  
been given up.

"No, there is no friction between the  
national and local government over  
any of these matters. We have been  
fortunate, I think, in not having  
some representative in Washington  
who would be permitted to explain to  
the general Government the reasons  
for our acts or proposals and the con-  
ditions which suggested them. Judge  
Hartwell is there now for this pur-  
pose, and everything will, I believe, go  
smoothly.

## "Ex-Minister Thurston."

Later I had an interesting talk with  
another Hawaiian in whom Washing-  
tonians are interested, Lorrin A.  
Thurston, who will be remembered as  
for a long time the representative of  
the Islands at the national capital and  
as a most effective worker for annexa-  
tion. As Mr. Dole personifies the de-  
liberate, thoughtful conservatism, so  
Mr. Thurston typifies the bold, force-  
ful, aggressive element in the group  
of notable men who have fitted the  
Islands to become, and have made  
them a part of the United States.

Mr. Thurston is out of politics now,  
officially and in his own person, at  
least. But as the principal owner of  
the Honolulu Commercial Advertiser  
he is still by proxy an influential fac-  
tor in Hawaiian affairs. Honolulu's  
morning newspaper has doubled in  
circulation and advertising since his  
connection with it. His personal at-  
tention of late has been largely given  
to business affairs, including the de-  
velopment of a sugar plantation of  
8,000 acres in Maui, and another of 20-  
000 acres on Hawaii. In connection  
with the latter he is building a railway.  
These objects, like many others re-  
cently undertaken in the Islands, are  
operated through stock companies. The  
whole community entered actively and  
enthusiastically into such enterprises,  
and so numerous were they that for a  
time before crops or earnings and divi-  
dends came in the local resources were  
strained to meet assessments, but the  
period of uncertainty is now, it is said,  
happily passed and every prospect is  
pleasing.

Mr. Thurston is enthusiastic over the  
tourist attractions of the little visited

island of Maui, which in his opinion  
surpasses all the others in grandeur of  
natural scenery. Haleakala on Maui,  
a remarkable ancient volcano, boasts the  
largest and most impressive crater in  
the world.

## Honolulu's Boom.

The population of Honolulu has been  
rapidly increasing and must now, Mr.  
Cameron estimates, exceed 40,000.  
Everything rentable is rented and the  
demand is not satisfied. Several hun-  
dred new buildings, including business  
blocks, have been erected since I vis-  
ited here two years ago. Suburban sub-  
divisions are climbing high up the hill  
sides. Real estate values have vastly  
increased. Enlargement of population  
is indicated by the extraordinary de-  
mand for letter boxes at the post office.  
Notwithstanding the large number of  
additional boxes which have been  
erected there are still over a hundred  
applicants unsatisfied. Business devel-  
opment is shown by the crowding of  
the harbor with ships, and by the fact  
that the island government has accumu-  
lated nearly two millions of surplus,  
largely customs duties upon the ex-  
panded volume of imports.

Notwithstanding annexation, old  
conditions largely prevail. The local  
laws, speaking generally, and the per-  
sonnel of the former government have  
been continued. So far has this policy  
been carried that the election of a new  
legislature has been suspended by Presi-  
dent McKinley, and the present body,  
whose term expires next February, has  
been retained. The constitution of the  
island republic puts the legislature  
out of office at that date, and there is  
some doubt whether a presidential  
proclamation can continue it as a valid  
legislature beyond that time. The  
doubt would be happily settled by the  
passage of the Custom bill by Congress,  
and the election of a legislature under  
it before the 1st of next February.

The decision of Attorney General  
Griggs that at the time of annexation  
title to the public lands passed to the  
United States, and could not be diverted  
by any act of the local government,  
upon which decision the order of Presi-  
dent McKinley concerning transfers  
of the public land is based, is criticized  
not so much on its merits as on the  
ground that it ignores the previous ap-  
proval by the State Department of the  
intention to construe the local land  
laws as continued in force, and dis-  
regards equities created in good faith in  
respect to the public lands in favor of  
homesteaders and others, upon the  
basis of the State Department's replies  
to the questions formally asked of it  
by the Hawaiian government.

A long drive through Honolulu, new  
and old, to Punchbowl and to Waikiki  
gave visible corroboration of what has  
been said concerning Honolulu's boom.  
Here and there were semi-tropical sug-  
gestions, as, for example, growing taro,  
Chinese men, women and tiny children  
gathering rice, canal-furrowed banana  
orchards, lofty coconut palms and a  
wonderful luxuriance of vegetation and  
foliage. But pervading and dominating  
the scene was a distinctly American  
city, vigorous, bustling, springing up  
and pushing outward in every direc-  
tion.

Hawaii's Problem Comparatively  
Easy of Solution.

We can deal more promptly and  
confidently with the first of our recent  
island acquisitions because it is already  
Americanized, and the natives, edu-  
cated, Christianized and civilized through  
the labors of American missionaries,  
are ready, under the wise limitations  
which were applied in the recent re-  
public, to participate in a territorial  
form of self-government. They have  
not been massacred or oppressed by  
the whites. They have not been ren-  
dered sullen and mistrustful by centuries  
of Spanish misrule. They are prosper-  
ous and content. The dominant whites  
have learned how to co-operate with  
them and to influence them, and have  
not abused their control. The difficult  
problem which is to be solved by us in  
our other island possessions has been  
worked out for us in advance by Ameri-  
cans in Hawaii. The easiest, quickest  
and wisest way to govern satisfactorily  
the Islands is to adopt existing con-  
ditions to American forms, to continue  
as far as possible the methods which  
have commended themselves by their  
results, and to utilize to a large degree  
in public service the men who have so  
well learned the lesson of sustaining  
the white man's rule in the tropics  
without degrading or ill-treating the  
natives.

Hawaii is entitled to prompt con-  
sideration and to first consideration by  
Congress. Not even Puerto Rico should  
share this primacy. The easier and  
wiser is also the juster course. As a  
station on the way to Asia, a naval and  
coaling outpost, Hawaii was necessary  
to us for trade and strategic reasons if  
the Philippines had never been acquir-  
ed. The argument for its annexation  
was perfect before the war with Spain.  
That war and its results multiplied Ha-  
waii's value to the United States. But  
it came to us voluntarily, not as a re-  
sult of the war. It refused to become  
neutral, though temporarily rebuffed  
by the United States in its annexation  
proposals. It took the chances of war  
as an ally or as part of the American  
republic, and rendered valuable assis-  
tance in that capacity. It is surely  
entitled to considerate legislation in ad-  
vance of the Islands won for the United  
States in a war in which it virtually  
participated. It has its own distinct  
problems, and in the labor and immi-  
gration questions, which will furnish  
material for the application of Ameri-  
can statesmanship and work sufficient  
in final action concerning it. To treat  
it as a war acquisition, and to throw  
it into legislative hot-pot with  
Puerto Rico and the Philippines, would  
be so ungrateful, unjust and unwise  
that the policy is inconceivable.

Perfect Hawaii's Half-Way Annexa-  
tion.

The Attorney General says, and the  
President indorses the view, that the  
annexation of Hawaii was so perfect  
and complete that title to the public  
lands passed instantly to the nation  
beyond the reach of the local laws and  
the local government, which Congress  
and the President had continued nom-  
inally with all their former power. If  
Hawaii is thus an integral part of the  
United States in one vital respect jus-  
tice and expediency demand that there  
should be no delay in making so in a  
all respects. When Hawaii has a recog-  
nized territorial status we shall do

away with the anomaly of a Hawaiian  
"president," with his "minister of for-  
eign affairs," and consuls in the ports  
of the world. There is room for only  
one President within the borders of  
the United States. The local govern-  
ment will be relieved of supervision by  
a "special agent" of the State Depart-  
ment. It is surprising that this extra-  
ordinary system of managing Hawai-  
ian affairs, with all its infinite possi-  
bilities of personal friction, has worked  
with so few open and serious hitches.  
The local government has been con-  
tinued, as if trusted, and supervised,  
as if distrusted; told to go ahead with  
the enforcement of local laws and then  
abruptly held up when the application  
of some particular law has not seemed  
to the national government to work  
well; encouraged by the State Depart-  
ment to move in one direction, and  
barred from that course by the decision  
of the Attorney General.

There is not, and of course should  
not be any disposition to make a  
mountain of the molehill of this lack  
of uniformity in handling Hawaiian  
affairs during the transition period.  
The men who have accomplished the  
task of educating and civilizing the  
natives, who have since 1893 main-  
tained an American white government  
in control of the Islands, in spite of  
enemies, open and concealed, royal-  
ists, representatives of the opium ring  
and of the Louisiana lottery, and the  
threatening inrush of the Japanese,  
and who have finally turned over the  
Islands to the United States, having  
faced revolutionists at home, Japan  
abroad, and the American Government  
itself as represented by Cleveland and  
Bloom, with their "policy of infamy,"  
are not the men to be discouraged by  
small difficulties or to lose heart  
through hope deferred. But the pa-  
tience which is required of them should  
be recognized, appreciated and recipi-  
tated by the Government at Washing-  
ton. Quick action should be taken  
upon the Territorial Bill, and mean-  
while there should be a considerate  
and as far as possible a uniform policy  
of dealing with Hawaiian questions.

## The Half-Way House of the Pacific.

Probably the London or New York  
of the future Pacific will not spring up  
in Hawaii. The comparatively small  
size and limited resources of the Is-  
lands perhaps forbid. But a large,  
prosperous city, not alone as the mar-  
ket of steadily increasing domestic im-  
ports and exports, but as the Half-  
Way House between America and  
Asia at which every Pacific-traveling  
ship will naturally call is reasonably  
certain to be developed and to prosper  
in exact accordance with the expansion  
of Pacific trade.

When the commerce of this ocean  
was represented by a single Spanish  
galleon, sailing annually from Manila  
to Acapulco, the author of Anson's  
Voyage said in 1748:

"It is indeed most remarkable that  
by the concurrent testimony of all  
the Spanish navigators there is not  
one port between the Philippine Islands  
and the coast of California; so that  
from the time the Manila ship first  
loses sight of land she never lets go  
her anchor till she arrives on the  
coast of California."

Now when this commerce has been  
multiplied by the thousand, and will  
speedily be multiplied by the tens and  
hundreds of thousand, we have hap-  
pily changed all that and an admirable  
and attractive intermediate port is  
provided.

In 1852 William H. Seward said:  
Henceforth, European commerce, Eu-  
ropean politics, European thought and  
European activity, although actually  
gaining force, and European connec-  
tions, although actually becoming more  
intimate, will nevertheless relatively  
sink in importance; while the Pacific  
ocean, its shores, its islands and the  
vast region beyond will become the  
chief theater of events in the world's  
great hereafter." This bold prediction,  
visionary at the date of its delivery, is  
rapidly being verified. The Pacific is  
steadily outstripping the Atlantic in  
volume of trade. The acquisition of  
the Philippine, in connection with the  
new development of Japan, the re-  
making of China, the near-by com-  
pletion of the Siberian railroad and the  
construction of an isthmian canal will  
tremendously increase the commerce  
between America and Asia, and Hon-  
olulu will be an essential link in the  
American commercial chain connect-  
ing the two hemispheres, and will par-  
ticipate in Pacific business activity and  
prosperity.

Linking the Hemispheres by Elec-  
tricity.

When Hawaii is connected by cable  
with the United States the usefulness  
and importance of Honolulu, will of  
course, be multiplied. And such elec-  
tric connection as an essential feature  
of the American policy of Pacific trade  
expansion is apparently a certainty of  
the near future, whether the cable runs  
to Hawaii alone or is part of a great  
system connecting the Philippines with  
San Francisco by way of Honolulu,  
Wake Island and Guam, and whether  
constructed by the Government or by  
private enterprise under Government  
sanction. There are thirteen cables  
with several in addition now building  
to facilitate the trade of the United  
States with Europe. Not one, but all  
three of the proposed great Pacific ca-  
bles might well on this precedent be  
built to develop the trade of the great-  
er ocean; one from San Francisco to  
Manila by way of Honolulu, Wake  
Island and Guam; another from Van-  
couver to Australia by way of Fan-  
ning Island (or, better, Hawaii), Fiji,  
Norfolk Island and New Zealand; and  
the short line from the northwest cor-  
ner of the State of Washington (Cape  
Flattery) by way of Alaska to Japan  
and the Philippines.

THEODORE W. NOYES.

THE BEST MEDICINE FOR RHEU-  
MATISM.

"I think I would go crazy with pain  
were it not for Chamberlain's Pain  
Balm," writes Mr. W. H. Stapleton,  
Hermine, Pa. "I have been afflicted  
with rheumatism for several years  
and have tried remedies without num-  
ber, but Pain Balm is the best medi-  
cine I have got hold of." One applica-  
tion relieves the pain. For sale by all  
druggists and dealers; Benson, Smith  
& Co., Ltd., agents for H. I.

## HONOLULU JOINS.

In Paying Tribute to Doan's Back-  
ache Kidney Pills.

A young man went to a wealthy and  
successful manufacturer and applied  
for employment.

"What can you do?" the manufac-  
turer asked, and the young man pro-  
ceeded to tell of his ability.

"But I don't want to know what you  
say you can do," the gentleman re-  
plied, "let me know what others say  
you have done; bring me recom-  
mendations from people I know and  
can trust."

It's the same way with the little  
conqueror and the public; people want  
to know what has been done.

Honolulu people are joining the  
myriads of others in making public the  
work of this little modern wonder and  
what your neighbors say should con-  
vince the skeptic. The endorsement  
of citizens is the proof that goes with  
every box of Doan's Backache Kidney  
Pills.

Mr. W. F. Williams of this city, is a  
light-house keeper, and he has held  
this position for the last 30 years. He  
says: "I was for a number of years,  
one of that numerous army of people  
who suffer with their backs. Mine  
ached and pained me to no small ex-  
tent, so that I was glad when I heard  
of a remedy for it, Doan's Backache  
Kidney Pills. I obtained some of these  
at the Hollister Drug Co.'s store, and  
took them. They gave me great re-  
lief, and I make this short narration  
of my experiences for the benefit of  
others who perhaps do not know that  
nearly all backache arises from the  
kidneys, and the best medicine for it  
is Doan's Backache Kidney Pills."

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are  
50 cents per box, for sale by all drug-  
gists; sent by mail on receipt of price  
by the Hollister Drug Co., Honolulu,  
wholesale agents for the Hawaiian  
Islands.

Dr. E. L. Hutchinson, the dentist of  
Hilo, has opened a temporary office in  
Mrs. Brazil's cottage, on Young street,  
just back of the Melrose.

## Down Again

In prices is the market for  
flour and feed, and we follow  
it closely.  
Send us your orders and they  
will be filled at the lowest  
market price.  
The matter of 5 or 10 cents  
upon a hundred pounds of  
feed should not concern you  
as much as the quality, as  
poor feed is dear at any price.

## We Carry Only the Best.

When you want the Best Hay,  
Feed or Grain, at the Right  
Prices, order from

**CALIFORNIA FEED Co.**  
TELEPHONE 121.

—THE—  
**Von-Hamm Young Co., Ltd.**  
HONOLULU.

—AGENTS FOR THE—  
**Lancashire Insurance Company.**

CAPITAL, £3,000,000.  
Paid Up Capital and Funds, £1,687,162.  
Insurance effected against loss or  
damage by fire on buildings and con-  
tents of warehouses, office and store  
premises and private dwellings at mod-  
erate rates.

Prompt and equitable settlement of  
losses.  
Life business also transacted on fa-  
vorable terms.

**The Baloise Fire Insurance Company**  
Capital ..... Frs 10,000,000.00  
Fire Fund and Re-  
serve for Uncollect-  
ed Premiums ..... 23,923,134.16

Fr 33,923,134.16  
Fire Insurances effected as above at  
the Lowest Rates.

**THE VON-HAMM YOUNG CO.,**  
—LIMITED—

AGENTS FOR THE HAWAIIAN  
ISLANDS...

**Castle & Cooke,**  
LIMITED.

**LIFE AND FIRE  
INSURANCE AGENTS**

AGENTS FOR

**New England Mutual Life Insurance Co.**  
OF BOSTON

**Etna Fire Insurance Company**  
OF HARTFORD.

**CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS** Are warranted  
Pain in the back, and all kindred complaints.  
Free from Mercury. Established upwards of 30  
years. In boxes of 4, each, of all Chemists  
and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the  
World. Proprietors, The Lincoln and Midland  
Counties Drug Company, Lincoln, England.

## SULPHUR

There is a vast difference between  
**SULPHUR**  
and  
**SULPHUR**

As you perhaps will have noticed these

days. One kind looks like lava and

sand mixed, will not burn and is only

half consumed.

You will notice the difference by

using our Pure California Roll and

Powdered

**SULPHUR**

WHICH IS

**SULPHUR**

It will readily ignite and leaves no

residue, thus insuring perfect FUMI-

GATION.

**HOLLISTER DRUG CO.**

FORT STREET.

**DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S****Chlorodyne**

Is the Original and Only Genuine

Cough

Colds,

Asthma,

Bronchitis.

**Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne**

Vice-Chancellor SIR W. PAGE WOOD stated

publicly in court that DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE

was undoubtedly the INVENTOR OF CHLORO-

DYNE; that the whole story of the defendant,

Fraser, was deliberately untrue, and he re-  
ferred to say it had been sworn to. See The Times,  
July 11, 1894.**Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne**

Is a liquid medicine which cures PAIN OF

EVERY KIND, affords a calm, refreshing sleep

WITHOUT HEADACHE, and INVIGORATES

the nervous system when exhausted. It is

the Great Specific for Cholera, Dysen-

tery, Diarrhoea.

The General Board of Health, London, re-  
ports that it acts as a CHARM; one dose gen-  
erally sufficient.Dr. Gibbon, Army Medical Staff, Calcutta,  
states: "Two doses completely cured me of  
diarrhoea."**Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne**

Is the TRUE PALLIATIVE in

Neuralgia, Tooth, Cancer,

Toothache, Rheumatism.

**Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne**

Rapidly cures short attacks of

Epilepsy, Spasms, Colic,

Palpitation, Hysteria.

**IMPORTANT CAUTION.**—The In-ventive date of this medicine has given rise to  
many Unscrupulous Imitations.



## TRADE REPORT

## Business Conditions for Fortnight.

Brighter Outlook--Prices Advancing.  
Trade at Even Balance--  
Iron Market.

The Hawaiian Mercantile Agency publishes the following semi-monthly statement:

## Commercial.

We are glad to report a much brighter outlook in every respect in local affairs. Business is cheering in dry goods and sewing machines. A sewing machine representative stated that fifty of one kind could be placed immediately in stock. Prices are steadily advancing on the Coast in every department, and demands are greater than for years before. General trade preserves more than an even balance; some distinctly new features must arise to affect any basic change. Locally the shoe trade is booming, and grocery supplies and butchers' stock are pressed to fill orders. Rice is advancing in price; sugar is firm at 4 7-16. The iron and steel markets in the States show unusual activities, and orders are far in advance of capacity to fill them by manufacturers. Very large orders for locomotives for foreign countries are being rushed. Cereals are dull in all directions. With the plague apparently "past," we may hope for unusually favorable reactions.

## Produce Quotations.

## TRADE PRICES.

Oats, per ton, \$35 to \$37.50; barley, per ton, \$28.50 to \$27.50; hay, bale, \$5 to \$6; bran, bale, \$26; hams and bacon, 15 to 17c; sugar peas, \$1.50, S. F.; barrel salmon, \$12 to \$14, Honolulu; wheat, per pound, 1 1/2 to 2c; flour, per barrel, \$3 to \$4.50; island rice, \$6 to \$6.75; sugar, 4 1-4; California potatoes, 3 to 3 1/2c; table fruits, dozen, \$2 S. F.

## Immigration.

Following are the arrivals during the past month.

	Arrivals.	Departures.
Foreigners	134	111
Hawaiians	25	3
Japanese	722	145
Chinese	21	—
Total	902	319

## Amendments to Charters.

Jas. I. Dowsett Estate, Ltd.; The Pioneer Mill Co., Ltd.

## Real Estate.

The market remains firm, and the number of instruments recorded since our last report is evidence of some activity. The mortgage indebtedness of the Islands has increased since our last report \$6,842. Recorded instruments have been as follows:

	No.	Amount.
Deeds	71	\$159,826 50
Mortgages	21	97,679 00
Leases	39	—
Releases	19	90,837 00
Bills of sale	3	21,750 00
Power of attorney	2	—
Assignments of Mfg.	4	—
Agreements	1	—
Affidavits	1	—
Mortgages, no rate given	—	8,204 00
Mortgages, 7 %	—	39,000 00
Mortgages, 7 1/2 %	—	8,000 00
Mortgages, 8 %	—	29,000 00
Mortgages, 8 1/2 %	—	9,500 00
Mortgages, 9 %	—	4,700 00
Mortgages, 10 %	—	925 00
Mortgages, 12 %	—	350 00
Total	—	\$97,679 00

## Judgments.

J. Mills vs. J. W. Birt. McCabe & Co., garnishee. Assumpsit. Judgment for plaintiff, \$27.25.  
J. M. Vivas vs. D. Ferreira. Assumpsit. Judgment for plaintiff, \$28.20.

J. H. Schwick vs. Frank Godfrey. Assumpsit. Judgment for plaintiff Frank Godfrey, \$12.25.

## Collections.

Hannaka Soda works Co., Ltd., The Dawssett Co., Ltd., The Hilo Electric Power & Refrigerator Co., Ltd.

## Building Permits.

	Value.
W. W. Akana, 2-story frame building, corner Kukui and St. Louis College walk	\$1,000
C. D. Walker, 1-story warehouse, northeast corner Cook and Queen streets	1,000
Walter H. Akana, 1-story cottage, Punchbowl street, town side of Mormon Church	800
J. A. Durant, 1-story cottage, makai School street	800
Honolulu Investment Co., 2-story building, rear of Alakea House	1,500
Yochimaga, 2-story store and dwelling, Palama	1,200
R. D. Mohl, 1-story frame cottage, Lunailo and Piliol streets	2,000
Kanama Kaama, 1-story cottage, Kakaako, rear of David Kaapa's house	1,000
S. Shimamoto, warehouse and kitchen, Kukulio and Queen streets	1,500
Fred. Meyer, 1-story cottage, rear of Kawaiahaw lane, on Waikiki side	800
J. Taylor, 1-story cottage, Punchbowl street, opposite Queen's Hospital	800
Mew Sing, 2-story building, mauka side King street	1,200

## Co-Partnerships.

Iwakami & Co., Honolulu; On Tai Co., 459 Nuuanu street, Honolulu; Oka & Co., Oiaa, Puna, Hawaii; W. C. Cummings & Co., Honolulu; Wa Lung Co., 112 King street, Honolulu; Ching Sang Wai Co., Koolauloa, Oahu; Purdy & Smith, Honolulu; Guerrero & Hoke, Miller street, Honolulu; Murata & Akimoto, Kekaha, Kauai; Kwong Mau Wai Co., Kahuku, Oahu; Tai Lee Wai Co., Koolauloa, Oahu; Hawaiian Ballasting Co., Honolulu, Oahu.

## Building Material Prices.

To take effect January 19, 1900.  
Northwest rough, \$26 to \$32.50 per 1,000 feet; selected stock, \$32.50 to \$38.50 per 1,000 feet; T. and G., \$35 to \$37.50 per 1,000 feet; redwood rough, \$27.50 to \$32.50 per 1,000 feet; clear surfaced one side, \$35 to \$37.50 per 1,000 feet; spruce, clear surfaced, \$40 to \$42.50 per 1,000 feet; shingles, \$3 to \$4 per 1,000 feet; laths, 65c to 80c per bundle; split redwood posts, 20c each; lime, per barrel, \$3; cement, per barrel, \$4.50; brick, per 1,000, \$20 to \$25; cut nails, 20d per keg, \$4; wire nails, per keg, \$4.25; add \$2 on gal. 3 to 6d; and \$1.50 from 8d up.

## Hilo Shipping News.

Arrivals--Feb. 10, American schooner C. T. Hill, H. Hansen, from San Francisco, with 200 tons feedstuffs to F. Brughelli; Feb. 11, Hawaiian bark Andrew Welch, Drew, from Honolulu in ballast, to land sugar; Feb. 12, Hawaiian ship Falls of Clyde, A. E. Chipperfield, 4,000 tons general merchandise, 50 head stock and 16 passengers; Mrs. W. McCaslin, Mrs. A. G. Curtis and two children, Mrs. McMillan, L. H. Thompson, A. E. Sutton, Miss F. A. Sutton, Geo. A. Turner, H. McConnor, R. H. Bowman, Mrs. Giddings, Sam Peck, Mrs. A. I. Ticknor, E. C. Bowman, A. H. Stewart; Feb. 13, American schooner W. F. Witzemann, M. B. F. Butenshon, 800 tons general merchandise to R. T. Guard.  
Departures--Feb. 11, American barkentine Irmgard, Schmidt, with 18,156 bags of sugar to Welch & Co., from the following plantations: Honokaa, 6,576; Pacific Sugar Mill, 5,255; Onoarea, 5,377; Honoum, 948.  
In Port--Andrew Welch, C. T. Hill, Falls of Clyde, I. M. Coleman, O. M. Kellogg, Roderick Dhu, U. S. Port Albert and W. F. Witzemann.

Geo. Hons was received at Kahului by a committee of citizens armed with all sorts of weapons in imitation of the Hilo committee, which waited on Special Delegate Loebenstein on his return to the Rainy City. The Kahului folks were acting only in sport, however.

## FROM NAHIKU.

The Directors Are Well Pleased With Progress.

(From Saturday's Daily).  
Mr. J. B. Castle, president of the Nahiiku Sugar Co., was asked yesterday regarding the progress being made at the new plantation and made the following statement:

"At our directors' meeting held recently we had a partial report of the work done on Nahiiku plantation and consider the progress made as very encouraging. Mr. Hocking, the manager, has written regarding the work done and contemplated; and I know of nothing to interfere with the carrying out of the plans.  
"Out of the money that has been so far expended \$25,000 has been for land bought, about \$9,000 for buildings, \$3,000 for mules and about \$2,000 for laying water pipe through the camp. The main ditch line has been surveyed and staked off for over five miles. Over sixty acres of seed cane have been planted and cared for and about 300 acres cleared and ready for plowing. We have had to build roads and fences and all this has been done on the plantation's own property. Not counting planter's agreements, Manager Hocking expects to plant about 700 acres for the plantation. The present arrangements with planters will give an additional 200 acres of cane. Arrangements have been made with the homesteaders to plant for us under a ten-year contract on the sliding scale scheme, which has been successfully worked on Hawaii and the other Islands.  
"At present we hold in fee simple 671 acres; under lease 66 acres. The planters have agreed to plant 800 acres and we have options to purchase 951 acres and lease 168 acres. This will, about 1000 acres which arrangements are now being made to purchase, will give us in the neighborhood of 3600 acres.  
"The plantation will plant for the first crop 650 to 700 acres and the planters about 200 acres. There is plenty of water for fluming and irrigation and the ditching is now being attended to. About one hundred additional laborers are needed and will be sent to the plantation in a short time. With regard to the mill, which will be needed pretty soon, we are going to wait and see how the price of iron and steel is. By waiting we may be able to save much money, as at the present time things in the machinery line are extremely high in price."

## Passengers Refused.

John Kidwell, Lord Henry Thyme, Thos. Reeves and Miss Effie Thompson, after undergoing all the discomfort of the health regulations for intending passengers, were refused passage on the Mowara, for the Colonies, yesterday by the captain of the steamer. The agents were willing to have them go aboard, but Captain Hemming was obdurate, and was not moved by entreaties, tears or expostulations. Miss Thompson was to have joined the Nance O'Neill aggregation on its way to tour the Colonies. After waiting around on the dock for many hours and being put to the inconvenience of baggage fumigation, the steamer pulled out at about 2 a. m., leaving the mournful little bunch of passengers here.

## AN EDITOR'S LIFE SAVED BY CHAMBERLAIN'S COUGH REMEDY.

During the early part of October, 1896, I contracted a bad cold which settled on my lungs and was neglected until I feared that consumption had appeared in an incipient state. I was constantly coughing and trying to expel something which I could not. I became alarmed and after giving the local doctor a trial bought a bottle of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy and the result was immediate improvement, and after I had used three bottles my lungs were restored to their healthy state.—B. S. Edwards, Publisher of The Review, Wyant, Ill. For sale by all druggists and dealers; Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for H. I.

Hives are a terrible torment to the little folks, and to some older ones. Doane's Ointment never fails. Instant relief and permanent cure. At any chemist's, 50 cents.



## Everyone Takes Cuticura Resolvent.

It is so pure, sweet, and wholesome that young and old may take it with equal pleasure and benefit. Its mission is to cool and cleanse the blood in eczema and other torturing, disfiguring humors, rashes, and irritations, while warm baths with CUTICURA SOAP cleanse the surface of crusts and scales, and gentle anointings with CUTICURA Ointment, the great skin cure and purest of emollients, soothe and heal the itching, burning skin and speedily complete the cure.  
N. B.—CUTICURA SOAP makes the hair grow, clears the complexion, softens and whitens the hands, and is the purest and sweetest of toilet, bath, and baby soaps.

Sold throughout the world. Price, CUTICURA SOAP, 25c; CUTICURA OINTMENT, 50c. CUTICURA RESOLVENT, 75c. CUTICURA RESOLVENT, 75c. CUTICURA RESOLVENT, 75c.

## California Fertilizer Works

OFFICE: 527 Market St., San Francisco, Cal.  
FACTORY: South San Francisco and Berkeley, Cal.

J. E. MILLER, MANAGER.

MANUFACTURERS OF PURE BONE FERTILIZERS AND PURE BONE MEAL.

.....DEALERS IN.....

## Fertilizer Materials!

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Have constantly on hand the following good—adapted to the Island trade:

HIGH GRADE CANE MANURE, FERTILIZERS, NITRATE OF SODA, SULPHATE OF AMMONIA, HIGH GRADE SULPHATE OF POTASH, FISH GUANO, WOOL DUST, ETC.

Special Manures Manufactured to Order.

The manures manufactured by the CALIFORNIA FERTILIZER WORKS are made entirely from clean bone treated with acid. Dry Blood and Fish, Potash and Magnesia salts. No adulteration of any kind is used, and every ton is sold under a guaranteed analysis. One ton or one thousand tons are almost exactly alike, and for excellent mechanical condition and high analysis have no superior in the market.  
The superiority of Pure Bone over any other Phosphatic Material for Fertilizer is so well known that it needs no explanation.  
The large and constantly increasing demand for the Fertilizers manufactured by the CALIFORNIA FERTILIZER WORKS is the best possible proof of their superior quality.

## C. Brewer &amp; Co., Ltd.

HONOLULU AGENTS CALIFORNIA FERTILIZER WORKS

## 1900 Ramblers Are Free!

Out of sight, too; regular beauties. We received but twenty by this "Australia"—all the San Francisco house could spare on account of the great demand there. Call and see what a 1900 RAMBLER looks like, and you will want one, but come soon, as several are sold to arrive, and we had no stock when these got here. Twenty will not last long.

## Repair Work.

This is our strong point, as we have the best repair man in the Islands, and are thus able to guarantee our work. We undertake any kind of bike repairs, no matter how badly a wheel is smashed up we can make it as good as new. We know we are not located well at present and our customers and selves are put to a good deal of inconvenience, but a good start has been made on our new quarters, and after a few months we will show you bicycle and sporting goods quarters that will be a credit to any city in the United States. In the meanwhile we will have to hoonanawanui.

If the next Australia brings us what we have ordered in the wheel line we will have something interesting to tell you when she comes. When you want to rent a wheel come to us.

## E. O. HALL &amp; SON, LTD.

## ARTISTIC

## Bookbinding

Hawaiian Gazette Office.

## INSURANCE.

Theo. H. Davies & Co.  
(Limited.)

AGENTS FOR FIRE, LIFE AND MARINE INSURANCE.

Northern Assurance Company,  
OF LONDON, FOR FIRE AND LIFE. Established 1836.  
Accumulated Funds .... £2,975,000.

British and Foreign Marine Ins. Co.  
OF LIVERPOOL, FOR MARINE.  
Capital ..... £1,000,000.

Reduction of Rates.  
Immediate Payment of Claims.

THEO. H. DAVIES & CO., LTD.  
AGENTS

J. S. WALKER.  
General Agent Hawa. Isl.

Royal Insurance Company.

ALLIANCE INSURANCE CO.;  
ALLIANCE MARINE AND GENERAL INSURANCE CO.;  
WILHELM OF MADDEBURG INSURANCE CO.;  
SUN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA.  
SCOTTISH UNION AND NATIONAL UNION.

Room 12, Spreckels Block.

## Hamburg-Bremen Fire Insurance Co

The undersigned having been appointed agents of the above company are prepared to insure risks against fire on Stone and Brick Buildings and on Merchandise stored therein on the most favorable terms. For particulars apply at the office of  
F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., AGTS.

German Lloyd Marine Insurance Co OF BERLIN.

Fortuna General Insurance Co OF BERLIN.

The above Insurance Companies have established a general agency here, and the undersigned, general agents, are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms  
F. A. SCHAEFER & CO.,  
General Agents.

General Insurance Co. for Sea, River and Land Transport, of Dresden.

Having established an agency at Honolulu and the Hawaiian Islands, the undersigned general agents are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.  
F. A. SCHAEFER & CO.,  
Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

TRANS-ATLANTIC FIRE INS. CO. OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the Company and reserve, reinsurance companies ..... 6,000,000  
Capital their reinsurance companies ..... 101,650,000  
Total reinsurance ..... 107,650,000

North German Fire Insurance Co. OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the Company and reserve, reinsurance companies ..... 8,800,000  
Capital their reinsurance companies ..... 35,000,000  
Total reinsurance ..... 43,800,000

The undersigned, general agents of the above two companies, for the Hawaiian Islands, are prepared to insure Buildings, Furniture, Merchandise and Produce, Machinery, etc.; also Sugar and Rice Mills, and Vessels in the harbor, against loss or damage by fire on the most favorable terms.  
H. HACKFELD & CO., Limited

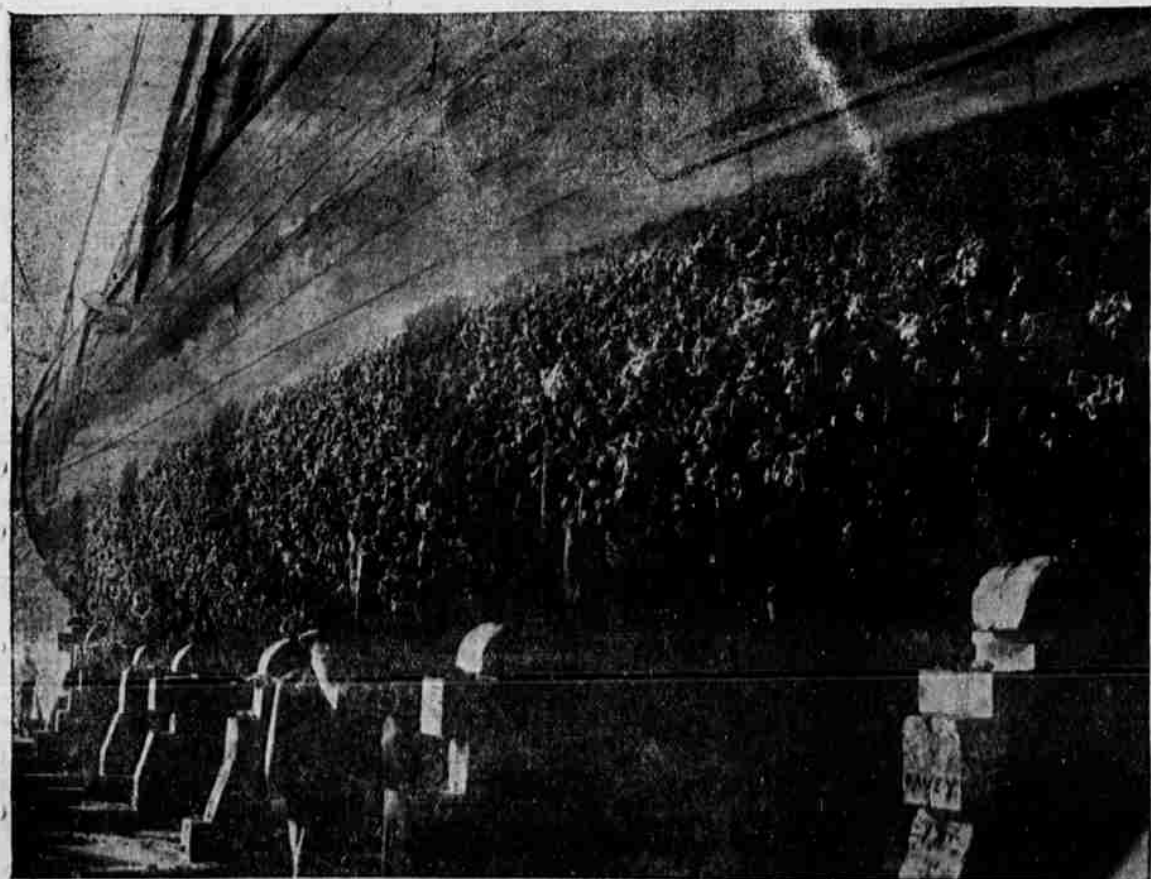
North British & Mercantile Insurance Co

TOTAL FUNDS AT 31ST DECEMBER, 1898,  
£13,959,909.  
1—Authorized Capital—£3,000,000 £ 3 0 0  
Subscribed ..... 2,750,000 2 7 5 0  
Paid up Capital ..... 687,500 6 8 7 5  
2—Fire Fund ..... 2,750,459 7 11  
3—Life and Annuity Funds ..... 10,607,409 17 11  
£13,959,909 5 10  
Revenue Fire Branch ..... 1,539,550 8 8  
Revenue Life and Annuity Branches ..... 1,415,242 18 2  
£2,954,792 6 11

The Accumulated Funds of the Fire and Life Departments are free from liability in respect of each other.  
ED. HOFFSCHLAGER & CO.  
Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.



AT THE GAZETTE OFFICE. 13



After about nine years of disuse the Kaimiloa, at one time the flagship of the Hawaiian Navy, was placed upon the ways to be cleaned and have her copper bottom repaired. The above is a picture of the vessel taken just after she was removed from the water. It shows the immense amount of marine growth accumulated during the time she lay moored. Large oysters, coral, sponges and other forms of marine life were found clinging to her.



## SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

## ARRIVED AT HONOLULU.

Friday, February 18.  
T. K. K. America Maru, going from  
Yokohama.  
Schr. Surprise, Wharton, from Ha-  
waii.  
Pilot boat, Benders, from Inverness-  
shire.  
Am. brig Harriet G. Wayland, from  
San Francisco, Jan. 28; lumber and  
general merchandise.  
U. S. R. Iroquois, Pond, from Hilo  
and Maui ports.

Saturday, February 17.  
Am. bkt. Amelia, Miller, from Port  
Blakely, anchored outside.  
Br. bk. Berwickshire, Blanche, from  
Newcastle, Nov. 27, anchored outside.  
Am. schr. Lofth, Genberg, 15 days  
from Marquesas, with niter.  
Am. bk. Seminole, Taylor, from New-  
castle, anchored outside.  
Ger. bk. Sebastian Bach, Wooley, 45  
days from Nagasaki, anchored out-  
side.

Sunday, February 18.  
Stmr. Nihau, —, from Maui ports.  
Stmr. Jas. Mahee, Tuleit, from  
Kauai ports, full load of sugar.  
Stmr. Lehua, Green, from Maui and  
Moiloa; 2,159 bags sugar, 25 head cat-  
tle.  
Br. bk. East African, Decent, from  
Newcastle, Dec. 9, anchored outside.  
C. & A. S. S. Miowera, Hemming,  
from Victoria.

Monday, February 19.  
Stmr. Upolu, Henningsen, from Ha-  
waii.

## SAILED FROM HONOLULU.

Friday, February 16.  
Stmr. J. A. Cummins, Searle, Oahu  
ports.  
Schr. R. W. Bartlett, Olsen, for the  
Sound.  
Stmr. Mikahala, Thompson, Kauai  
ports.  
Stmr. America Maru, Goling, for San  
Francisco.  
Stmr. Nippon Maru, Allen, for the  
Orient.

Saturday, February 17.  
Schr. Golden Gate, Pahia, Maui.  
Sunday, February 18.  
C. & A. S. S. Miowera, Hemming,  
for the Colonies.

Monday, February 19.  
Bktn. W. H. Dimond, Nilson, for San  
Francisco.  
Stmr. Upolu, Henningsen, for Ha-  
waii ports.  
Stmr. Kaulani, Parker, for Hawaii  
ports.

## CALLED.

Am. bk. Andrew Hicks, Shorey, from  
San Francisco, on whaling cruise.

## A Long Trip.

The American schooner Louis, from  
Caleta Buena, July 29, 1899, arrived  
here Saturday, by way of the Mar-  
quesas, San Francisco and the Mar-  
quesas. She was out from her loading port  
eight days when a leak was discovered.  
About 200 tons of niter for this port  
was jettisoned, but as the leak was  
very far down in the hull the throw-  
ing overboard of a part of the cargo  
did no good. Under the circumstances  
Captain Genberg decided to make for  
the Marquesas Islands. On arrival  
there the cargo was discharged and  
some temporary repairs being made,  
the schooner started for San Fran-  
cisco, where she arrived and was put  
in the dry dock. Her repairs were com-  
pleted in eight days and she sailed on  
December 16 for Marquesas again to  
load her cargo left there. She was  
eighteen days from Marquesas to Ho-  
nolulu. From here she will go to the  
Sound in ballast, as she is not consid-  
ered a good sugar vessel.  
The Louis is a five-masted schooner  
and a very fast sailer. She was origi-  
nally built to be a steamer. She is  
owned by the same firm that owns the  
Arango.

## Here for Repairs.

The German bark Sebastian Bach,  
Captain Wooley, forty-eight days from  
Nagasaki arrived and anchored off port  
Saturday. The vessel is here to repair,  
having run into a terrible hurricane  
about two weeks ago on her way to  
Port Townsend in ballast. Her port  
bulwarks amidship are stove in, her  
rigging badly strained and she is leak-  
ing a good deal. As her ballast was  
taken aboard at an infected port per-  
mission was asked of the Board of  
Health to enter the harbor and go on  
to the marine railway.

## Notice to Shipmasters.

U. S. Branch Hydrographic Office,  
San Francisco, Cal.  
By communicating with the Branch  
Hydrographic Office in San Francisco,  
captains of vessels who will co-oper-  
ate with the Hydrographic Office by  
recording the meteorological observa-  
tions suggested by the office, can have  
forwarded to them at any desired port,  
and free of expense, the monthly pilot  
charts of the North Pacific Ocean and  
the latest information regarding the  
dangers to navigation in the waters  
which they frequent.  
Mariners are requested to report to  
the office dangers discovered, or any  
other information which can be uti-  
lized for correcting charts or sailing  
directions, or in the publication of the  
plot charts of the North Pacific.  
C. G. CALKINS,  
Lieut. Comdr. U. S. N. in Charge.

## BORN.

THANE—In Honolulu, Feb. 18, 1900,  
to the wife of W. H. Thane, a daugh-  
ter.  
DEVERILL—At Lihue, Kauai, Febru-  
ary 8, 1900, to the wife of W. E. H.  
Deverill, a son.

## DIED.

SPALDING—In Keala, Kauai, Febru-  
ary 17, 1900, Mrs. Spalding, wife of  
R. C. Spalding. San Francisco pa-  
pers please copy.

The Seminole and Amelia came in  
from anchor yesterday. The Seminole  
has coal and the Amelia 42,000 feet  
of lumber and 55,000 shingles for Al-  
len & Robinson.

## PASSENGERS.

From Vancouver, per C. A. S. S. Mi-  
owera, Feb. 17.—W. W. Cross and H. E.  
O'Brien.  
From San Francisco, per bk. Albert,  
Feb. 17.—G. Farell.  
From Maui, per stmr. Lehua, Feb.  
18.—H. H. Hitchcock, wife and chil-  
dren.  
From Kilauea, per stmr. Mahee, Feb.  
18.—Miss A. C. Rice, O. Schmidt, Mr.  
Senako, R. N. Campbell, C. M. Harris.

## WHARF AND WAVE.

The Edward May was quarantined  
upon arrival at Kaula from Maui.  
There were fifty-one sailing vessels  
in the harbor last evening at 6 p. m.  
The bark Nuanu leaves for Kahului  
today to load Spreckelsville and Wal-  
luku sugar for New York.

The Mahee discharged her sugar in-  
to the Rithet and the Lehua's cargo  
went to the Australia.

The transport Port Albert was tak-  
ing aboard water for the stock, and  
expected to leave Hilo for Manila on  
Sunday.

The Iwasaki is to take the place of  
the Mikahala as quarantine ship for  
men of the Island fleet. She will be  
anchored outside instead of in the har-  
bor.

The bark Sebastian Bach, lying out-  
side, is being fumigated before coming  
in. She is in a pretty badly damaged  
condition and leaking at the rate of  
about three or four inches per hour.  
This water is kept down by the wind-  
mill aboard, and is easily controlled  
while the vessel is at anchor. In a  
seaway the bark leaks very badly and  
she is generally considered by men  
who have seen her to be in a pretty bad  
fix. She is nearly thirty years old and  
has had some hard usage. A board of  
survey will probably be appointed to  
inspect the vessel. The captain wants  
to stay outside until he can communi-  
cate with his owners. It is not yet set-  
tled what is to be done. In anticipa-  
tion of bringing her in the fumigation  
is now being done.

## VESSELS IN PORT.

U. S. tug Iroquois, Pond, cruise.  
MERCHANTMEN.  
(This list does not include coasters.)  
O. S. S. Australia, Lawless, San Fran-  
cisco, February 14.  
Aloha, Am. sch., Fry, San Francisco,  
January 29.  
Aspic, Br. sp., Bremner, Newcastle,  
February 14.  
Albert, Am. bk., Griffiths, San Fran-  
cisco, Feb. 16.  
Am. bk. Campbell, Am. schr., A.  
Pridgen, Tacoma, February 5.  
Am. bk. Alex. McNell, Jorgensen, New-  
castle, January 15.  
Amelia, Am. bkt., Weller, Port Blakely,  
Feb. 17.  
Archer, Am. bk., Calhoun, San Fran-  
cisco, January 26.  
Arago, Am. bkt., Perry, Pasagua, Feb-  
ruary 12.  
Berwickshire, Br. bk., Blanche, New-  
castle, Feb. 17.  
Chas. E. Moody, Am. shp., Anderson,  
Feb. 9.  
Ger. sp. Caesarea, Cordis, Newcastle,  
January 10.  
Br. bk. Conway Castle, Evans, Liver-  
pool, January 8.  
Cyrus Wakefield, Am. sp., Macloob,  
San Francisco, February 2.  
Chas. B. Kenney, Am. bk., Anderson,  
Chenamus, February 4.  
Am. bk. Ceylon, Willer, Tacoma, Jan-  
uary 22.  
Br. sp. Champlon, Jones, Newcastle,  
January 18.  
Defiance, Am. schr., Blom, Aberdeen,  
February 4.  
Br. sp. Drummuir, Armstrong, New-  
castle, January 30.  
East African, Br. bk., Decent, New-  
castle, Feb. 18.  
Emma Claudia, Am. sch., Neilson,  
Eureka, Feb. 11.  
Forthbank, Br. bk., Young, Newcastle,  
January 25.  
F. S. Redfield, Am. sch., Jorgensen, Ta-  
coma, Feb. 10.  
Glennessin, Br. sp., Pritchard, New-  
castle, February 12.  
G. W. Watson, Am. sch., Petterson,  
Port Townsend, Feb. 10.  
Geo. Curtis, Am. sp., Calhoun, San  
Francisco, February 7.  
Br. sp. Hollywood, McCannay, Antwerp,  
January 12.  
Ger. sp. F. Glade, Haesloop, Bremen,  
December 22.  
Am. schr. Henry Wilson, Johnson  
Gray's Harbor, January 16.  
Harriet G., Am. bk., Wayland, San  
Francisco, Feb. 16.  
Br. sp. Inverness-shire, Peattie, New-  
castle, January 12.  
John McDonald, Am. sp., Storer, Hong-  
kong, Feb. 15.  
Jane L. Stanford, Am. bkt., Johnson,  
Newcastle, January 25.  
Kaulani, Am. stmr. Jacobson, Hilo,  
February 13.  
Lehua, Am. sch., Genberg, Marquesas,  
Feb. 17.  
Am. sp. Lucile, Anderson, Tacoma,  
January 19.  
Lancing, Br. sp., Chapman, Sydney,  
January 28.  
Haw. bk. Mauna Ala, Smith, San  
Francisco, January 20.  
Am. schr. Mary E. Foster, Thompson,  
San Francisco, January 8.  
Am. schr. Mary Dodge, Olsen, San  
Francisco, January 15.  
Northern Light, Am. bk., Challston,  
San Francisco, January 25.  
Haw. bk. Nuanu, Joseph, New York,  
January 14.  
Okanagan, Am. schr., Reusch, Port  
Ludlow, January 28.  
Am. bk. Pactolus, Watts, Nansaimo,  
January 12.  
Br. sp. Poseidon, Chamberlain, Liver-  
pool, December 23.  
Haw. bk. R. P. Rithet, McPhail, San  
Francisco, December 29.  
R. W. Bartlett, Am. schr., Nilson,  
Gray's Harbor, February 1.  
Skagit, Am. bkt., Robinson, Port  
Townsend, February 8.  
S. N. Castle, Am. bkt., Lanfeldt, San  
Francisco, February 2.  
Seminole, Am. bk., Taylor, Newcastle,  
Feb. 17.  
Sebastian Bach, Ger. bk., Wooley, Na-  
gasaki, Feb. 17.  
Solveig, Nor. bk., Tjostolsen, Newcas-  
tle, February 2.  
Haw. bk. Santiago, Engalla, San Fran-  
cisco, January 21.  
W. H. Dimond, Am. bk., Nilson, San

## COUNCIL OF STATE

(Continued from Page 1.)

with the bill, as would a certified copy  
of the resolution of the Board of  
Health.  
Counselor Gear said it would save  
time to finish the present sewer  
system and at least a year and a  
half before the extended system could  
be done. He thought this was not so  
much of a necessity as was made out.  
He believed in the sewers, but there  
was not such a great rush as was  
claimed.

President Dole thought the matter  
should be pushed, and if necessary a  
larger number of workmen put on.

Minister Damon said that if the  
urgent matter was not attended to at  
once the list of March would find the  
contract in a critical stage. He be-  
lieved in passing the money.

Minister Cooper read the joint resolu-  
tion and said it was his opinion that  
President McKinley applied the word  
"civil" to executive as well as legis-  
lative offices. Therefore authority  
might be transferred. The authority  
of the Council of State was a question  
of fact and not opinion. The Council  
has its power conferred by law and  
should take into consideration the  
recommendation of the Board of  
Health. The start should be made on  
the work now; delay was dangerous.

The resolutions of the Board of  
Health and the Medical Association  
should be considered as final. The sew-  
ers should be undertaken immediately.  
The money should be appropriated  
today. The nature of the plague made  
action imperative.

President Dole introduced President  
Dr. Wood of the Board of Health, who  
said:

This matter has come up six or  
eight or ten times in the Board of  
Health. We all believe in extending  
and finishing the sewers at once in  
order to successfully fight the bubonic  
plague. There was no difference of  
opinion in the Board of Health. They  
were right, and their opinion should  
be taken. The plague was like the  
Frenchman and his dog—you must  
catch the dog and then kill him.

The plague was harder than the dog to  
catch, although as easy to kill when  
found. For some reason, however, the  
plague did not die easily under natural  
conditions; there it would live and  
linger after repeated efforts to suppress  
it. How long it would live in the soil  
no one knew. How long after it will  
pass through living bodies and retain  
its deadly poison we cannot at present  
tell.

But we do know that the plague  
gains a foothold and holds it; it takes  
hold of the poor and the lower classes.  
It is a filthy disease; there it flourishes  
and its home is in the cesspools and  
the slime; it lingers for years in a  
filthy soil, and if the soil is kept filthy  
it remains plague-stricken for years.  
In Honolulu we are polluting the soil  
daily, and have been for years. This  
must be stopped if we wish to stop the  
plague. In the future the soil must not  
be polluted, and the remedy must be  
in the immediate construction of the  
sewer system.

The cultures of plague which I  
brought from Kobe and Hongkong sev-  
eral years ago could not be kept by ar-  
tificial means very long; they soon  
died. But under natural conditions in  
Hongkong and Kobe the same plague  
has existed. We have now a letter that  
the plague is again about to be-  
come epidemic in Hongkong. Every  
year in Hongkong they think they  
have suppressed it, but the next year  
it breaks out afresh. I tell you the  
plague lives in Hongkong because it is  
an insanitary city, and it will live in  
Honolulu if we do not construct the  
sewer system—the remedy—at once.  
With our best efforts I will not feel  
safe here for a year after the plague  
has disappeared. If we continue to pol-  
lute the soil we will continue to have  
the plague. Wherever there is plague  
will find insanitary conditions.  
Once in a while the flooding rains clean  
the filth out of the streets of Hong-  
kong; then the plague ceases for a  
while, but it lurks in the city, and  
soon breaks out again.

A plague patient is not dangerous,  
comparatively speaking. Plague is an  
infectious disease, but not dangerous  
unless carelessly handled or caught  
from the soil; it is in the soil the dan-  
ger lies. Once the soil is infected the  
rats become dangerous; they die, but  
not all of them and they carry the  
plague to new districts. New genera-  
tions of rats come in and these catch  
the plague from the infected ground.  
Sometimes the rats are sick for three  
or four weeks before the people of the  
district are taken sick.

The case of the girl of today is sug-  
gestive; she lived in a house just back  
of the first house where the patient I  
mentioned died. The germs had prob-  
ably lived in the ground. I wish to re-  
mind Mr. Gear that it is better to be  
one and a half years in getting rid of  
the plague in the proper way than to  
have it here ten years. It is impera-  
tive that no delay be made. The plague  
is not like the cholera, which contam-  
inated the water; that could be hand-  
led. The plague takes to the soil  
through the excrement; the soil be-  
comes polluted, and, if already filthy  
becomes the home of the disease. Then  
it stays. If the Council errs let them  
err on the right side and vote to clear  
the islands of plague. They certainly  
have the authority to do this; it is not  
now a question of technicality.

Councilor Isenberg seconded Mr.  
Ahl's motion to pass the bill.  
Councilor Robertson asked if the  
Governor was satisfied with Her-  
ling's plans. His system had been  
criticized; was it the proper thing to  
adopt for Honolulu. He favored a  
sewer system, but not necessarily Her-  
ling's system.

Minister Cooper explained the pro-  
posed system was all right; it was  
not intended to provide for the storm  
and surface water, like the old sys-  
tem. Herling's system was endorsed  
by the United States engineers.

Minister Young assured the Council  
of State the sewers were the proper  
kind, and explained that the small  
pipes flushed themselves and kept  
clean where the larger did not. Im-  
provement must be made in Honolulu  
or we would be caught by every epi-  
demic that came along. Large gangs  
of men could be put on.

Councilor S. K. Kane thought the  
present a time of necessity, and would

vote for Mr. Ahl's motion to pass the

bill.  
Councilor Gear stated that when he  
came to the meeting he was opposed to  
the motion, but he had heard the remarks of  
Dr. Wood and would support the bill.

Councilor Robertson moved to amend  
the act so as to make it take effect  
upon the approval of the President of  
the United States. Carried.

Councilor Kaunakakai moved that the  
bill as amended pass. Carried by a  
unanimous vote.

Minister Damon then brought up the  
matter of the appropriation of \$100,-  
000 for the suppression of the bubonic  
plague, and read the following act:

## An Act of the Council of State.

An Act Making Special Appropriation  
for Payment of Expenses Incurred  
by the Epidemic of Bubonic  
Plague.

Be it enacted by the Council of State  
of the Republic of Hawaii:  
Section 1. The following sum,  
amounting to \$100,000, is hereby ap-  
propriated to be paid out of all the  
moneys in the Treasury received from  
all the current receipts of the general  
revenues of the Republic of Hawaii:

To be placed to the credit of  
the fund for the suppression  
of bubonic plague . . . \$100,000

Mr. Damon stated there were still  
\$140,000 of the former appropriation  
left, but of this amount \$138,000 would  
be paid out for bills already contracted  
in the hands of the auditor. The Gov-  
ernment now needed further funds to  
suppress the plague. The bill was  
passed without argument.

Minister Young then made a state-  
ment regarding the lands for the de-  
tention camp. The owners of the land,  
where it could not be leased, had  
agreed that the Government could re-  
move the buildings and other improve-  
ments at the expiration of the time.  
Mr. Richards would lease the Vineyard  
street land for a rental of \$750 a year;  
but as he wished to erect a line of  
stores on a portion of the land, would  
give them the balance at a pro rata  
rental. There was \$1,000 needed for  
the sewer on Vineyard street, which,  
when finished, could be connected with  
the sewer system. In extending the  
sewer system it was the purpose of  
the Government to add spurs to the plans  
wherever necessary to reach a suf-  
ficient number of outlying residences.

Council adjourned at 4:30 p. m.

## THURM'S ANNUAL.

Makes Its Twenty-Sixth Appearance  
—New and Interesting.

Thurm's Hawaiian Annual, profes-  
sionally illustrated, and with a new and at-  
tractive cover typical of Hawaii, has  
just been issued. In the main, the  
book contains the regulation informa-  
tion regarding Hawaii, brought up to  
date. The present volume is the twen-  
ty-sixth annual issue. Among the lead-  
ing articles contained are "Mauna  
Loa's Eruption of 1899," being a narra-  
tive of a trip from the Kona side of  
Hawaii to the crater of Mokuaweiahi,  
by A. B. Ingalls, B.H., and "The Hawa-  
ian Islands," by Dr. Walter Max-  
well. The latter article is taken from  
the Year Book of the Department of  
Agriculture and revised by the author.

"The Passing of Hawaii's Aliis" is an  
account of the lives of the late Prince  
Kaulani and the Queen Dowager  
Kapili. "What a Botanist May See  
in Honolulu" is an interesting account  
of a recent visit made here by Dr. Al-  
bert B. Lyons of Detroit, Michigan.  
"Yachting in Hawaiian Waters" is  
given a place of prominence. The ar-  
ticle is illustrated. Honolulu's street  
characters have a chapter to them-  
selves, with pictures of Kauhane,  
Ioane, the old dandy as he appeared  
during prosperity, "Bill," the blind boy  
who imitates the steam whistles, and  
Manuel Rodriguez, the boy who so  
zealously guards the Kamehameha  
statue and worships thereat.

Articles on Oahu College and the  
Castle Memorial Kindergarten also ap-  
pear. "Fornander's Account of Hawa-  
ian Legends and Their Resemblance  
to Old Testament History" is a valu-  
able research paper by the late Rev. C.  
M. Hyde. A chapter of information for  
tourists and a retrospect for the year  
1899 complete the principal contents of  
the little volume the issue of which is  
always so anxiously awaited and  
quoted as an authority on so many  
things. The statistical tables, care-  
fully prepared and revised, cover the  
fields of Government matters and  
commercial progress for many years  
past, while the special articles present  
attractions and existing conditions in  
Hawaii and indicate its possibilities.

## Gasoline Pleasure Launch.

Within a few weeks the Honolulu  
pleasure fleet will welcome a novel ad-  
dition to its numbers in the form of  
Archd. A. Young's gasoline launch.  
The vessel is of handsome design being  
45 feet long, 9 feet beam and 4 1/2  
draught. She was designed to meet her  
owner's idea of what goes to make up  
an ideal pleasure or service craft. The  
cabin is arranged for sleeping accommo-  
dation and the vessel is lighted  
throughout with electricity.  
The vessel has been built under the  
direction of the Union Gas Engine  
Company of San Francisco, for whom  
The von Hamm-Young Company are  
the Hawaiian agents, and is fitted with  
one of their well-known engines, cap-  
able of developing 40 horse power.  
These engines will give her a speed of  
12 knots or any speed under in pro-  
portion to the amount of fuel consumed;  
the machinery being so arranged, that  
the engines can be run at any re-  
quired speed.

It is Mr. Young's opinion that it is  
only a question of time when a dozen  
or more of such craft will be seen in  
these waters. Their usefulness for ser-  
vice is no longer a question. They are  
in constant use by the United States  
Custom department in San Francisco  
and other seaboard cities. The need of  
such a vessel for the harbor is well ap-  
preciated; in fact it is understood that  
an option on this vessel has already  
been secured. With two or more of such  
vessels, the waterfront people could  
cope with many problems which are to-  
day beyond their control. The great  
advantage of the gasoline engine over  
steam is that the former is always  
ready for action.

## THE CANDIDATES.

Another Notable Contribution From  
An Old Friend.

Editor Advertiser: Permit me, pro-  
bably public, to put the general topic  
of political comments into verse. This  
is a great year for poets as well as  
candidates, hence these mournful lines:

Ten little candidates standing in a  
line,  
Loebenstein orated and then there  
were nine.

Nine little candidates sitting up late,  
Sewall fell asleep and then there were  
eight.

Eight little candidates dreaming of  
heaven,  
Little met Peter and then there were  
seven.

Seven little candidates playing their  
tricks,  
Gear gave himself away, then there  
were six.

Six little candidates, very much alive,  
Parker took a tumble and then there  
were five.

Five little candidates swelling up ga-  
vors,  
Wilcox split open and then there were  
four.

Four little candidates heard the buz-  
zing bee,  
Cooper got stung and then there were  
three.

Three little candidates out in a canoe,  
Sammy slipped overboard, then there  
were two.

Two little candidates fooling with a  
gun,  
David got it in the neck, then there  
was one.

One big candidate sitting all alone,  
Dole was appointed and then there  
was none.

The schooner Ford was at Kaunaka-  
kai when the Lehua left.

## TIDES, SUN AND MOON.

Day	High Tide	Low Tide	High Tide	Low Tide	Sun Rises	Sun Sets	Moon Rises	Moon Sets
Feb. 19	7:30	1:15	8:00	1:45	6:58	6:01	11:12	11:12
Feb. 20	7:50	1:35	8:20	2:05	6:56	5:59	11:03	11:03
Feb. 21	8:10	1:55	8:40	2:25	6:54	5:57	10:54	10:54
Feb. 22	8:30	2:15	9:00	2:45	6:52	5:55	10:45	10:45
Feb. 23	8:50	2:35	9:20	3:05	6:50	5:53	10:36	10:36
Feb. 24	9:10	2:55	9:40	3:25	6:48	5:51	10:27	10:27
Feb. 25	9:30	3:15	10:00	3:45	6:46	5:49	10:18	10:18
Feb. 26	9:50	3:35	10:20	4:05	6:44	5:47	10:09	10:09
Feb. 27	10:10	3:55	10:40	4:25	6:42	5:45	10:00	10:00
Feb. 28	10:30	4:15	11:00	4:45	6:40	5:43	9:51	9:51

Last quarter of the moon on the  
23d at 6:14 a. m.

Tides from the United States Coast  
and Geodetic Survey tables:

The tides at Kahului and Hilo occur  
about one hour earlier than at Hon-  
olulu.

Hawaiian standard time is 10 hours  
0 minutes slower than Greenwich  
time, being that of the meridian of  
157 degrees 30 minutes. The time  
change blows at 1:30 p. m., which is  
the same as Greenwich, 0 hours 0 min-  
utes. Sun and moon are for local time  
or the whole group.

## METEOROLOGICAL RECORD.

By the Government Survey, Published  
Every Monday.

Barom.	Therm.	Wind	Clouds	Wind
Barom.	Therm.	Wind	Clouds	Wind
10.25	70.0	W-N	2	W-N
10.20	70.0	W-N	2	W-N
10.15	70.0	W-N	2	W-N
10.10	70.0	W-N	2	W-N
10.05	70.0	W-N	2	W-N
10.00	70.0	W-N	2	W-N
9.95	70.0	W-N	2	W-N
9.90	70.0	W-N	2	W-N
9.85	70.0	W-N	2	W-N
9.80	70.0	W-N	2	W-N

Barometer corrected to 32 F. and  
sea level, and for standard gravity of  
Lat. 45. This correction is —.06 for  
Honolulu.

## KHEI PLANTATION CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO  
the shareholders of the above company  
that the SIXTH ASSESSMENT OF 10  
PER CENT, OR \$5.00 per share, will  
be due and payable at the offices of  
ALEXANDER & BALDWIN on the 1st  
DAY OF MARCH, 1900.